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# Latin America Report

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INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

MAKEUP OF 'INTERNATIONAL' GUERRILLA GROUP EXAMINED

PA221649 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 14 Apr 80 p 6A

[Article by Hubert Solano]

[Text] Until yesterday there was nothing definite on the fate of the five Nicaraguan guerrillas who came to Costa Rica illegally to recruit men to fight in El Salvador.

The situation will probably be cleared up this week, according to national security director Col Johny Chaverri. Some police officers believe that these guerrillas should be tried because besides entering the country illegally, they committed a hold-up, wounded a University of Costa Rica guard, were carrying weapons and conducted subversive activities. They may be deported to Nicaragua.

The guerrillas are members of an international brigade called "Francisco Morazan" which is fighting the Salvadoran Government. Authorities here claim that leaders of the Nicaraguan Social Christian Party ordered the guerrillas to come to Costa Rica.

The guerrillas entered the country illegally through the Upala Mountains on 24 March. On 9 April--after unsuccessful talks with a man named Jaime at the journalism school of the University of Costa Rica and two foreigners employed at the Supreme Council of the Central American University--they attacked a university guard.

The leader of the guerrilla group was captured during the attack. Later on three guerrillas were captured at a house in Santa Cecilia de Guadalupe. They were carrying a powerful fragmentation grenade, rounds of .9 mm ammunition for pistols, ammo clips, and a compass. The fifth member of the group was captured at his sister's house in Atirro, in Turrialba.

The guerrillas were identified as Jose Maria Leiba Tablada (the leader) alias (Fulcancelli), Alberto Cuadra Sandoval ("Musum"), Bismarck Mayorga Martinez ("Allan"), Bayardo Malespin Malespin ("Monimbo") and Oscar Otero Martinez ("Carlos").

Costa Rican authorities claim that according to the documents confiscated from the guerrillas, the combat strategy of the guerrilla brigade to which they belong, which is also called "United Christian Revolutionary Armed Forces" [Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias Christianas Unidos--FARCU] is "to attack the enemy where he least expects, destroying him completely and capturing all the arms and ammunition possible. Immediately thereafter they are to retreat in an organized and calculated manner to secret shelters and safe centers." [quotation marks as published]

The essential objective consists in "properly arming and training the largest number of fighters possible and immediately forming an attack commando in each city."

The documents also indicate that the battles, clashes and ambushes "will multiply daily and the number of fighters should also increase with the weapons which are recovered."

"Each attack commando group will have its own intelligence and operations section and all of the members of the group must be instructed daily in strategy and combat tactics," the instructions added.

The documents said that with the growth of the fighters, more and more attack commando groups will be formed "and when the armed popular insurrection comes, the civilians who will join the guerrilla forces will be so many that only with the technical training of the members of the commando groups can we advance forward."

They added that each attack commando group has its intelligence section and can draft projects and plans in the beginning "but with the growth of the armed struggle each commando group will have complete autonomy to attack the guard at any time and any place."

The FARCU also stressed the "imminent need to organize a guerrilla force through a revolutionary military organization to be able to launch an immediate guerrilla offensive against the military-oligarchic dictatorship and achieve its downfall and destruction."

The FARCU also said that its alliance with the Salvadoran armed forces of national resistance and the Farabundo Marti popular liberation forces is "extremely necessary because only with the unity of the guerrillas can we win."

Our organization must be the best guerrilla force, the best politically prepared, the most militarily powerful and the best disciplined organization. We must define our policy well so we can launch the guerrilla and insurreccional struggle, the FARCU stated.

According to the military structure of each brigade, a squad is composed of five guerrillas (such as the five captured in Costa Rica) and is led by a squad chief. The squad is part of a commando group of 25 fighters, that is, five squads. The commando group is led by an attack commander.

The commando group is part of a company of 100 fighters. The company is led by a centurion or brigadier. The company is part of a regime (200 men) led by a regiment chief. Above this is a battalion with 600 fighters and a head commander.

According to this organization, a supreme directorate is at the top. The intelligence and internal security departments are under it. These are followed by a political intelligence committee and then by the units and forces.

CSO: 3010

COSTA RICA REPORTS ON CUBAN EXPELLED BY PANAMA

PA220303 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 16 Apr 80 p 12

[Text] Rafael Perez Concepcion, the Cuban expelled by Panamanian authorities because he had no identification documents and who was picked up on the 14th of this month by our immigration authorities asked yesterday afternoon for help to leave "Costa Rican prisons and go either to Cuba or Russia, because he does not agree with capitalist regimes."

He also asked for help to bring his companion Rogelio Acosta Perez from the Modelo Prison in Panama City because "Acosta is really anticomunist."

Authorities

Rodolfo Quiroz, chief of immigration officers, told newsmen that Perez has been insisting "to be ousted from Costa Rica immediately and sent to Cuba or Russia."

Quiroz also said that "we were right in suspecting these persons because one of them has already confessed he is a communist."

Two days ago immigration authorities doubted the reasons given by the "deserters" who had sought asylum in Costa Rica. The authorities suspected that they were agents linked in some way with the Central America guerrilla movements.

The "deserters" were identified as Rafael Benito Perez Concepcion, Jose Maria Hernandez, Alejandro Matias Crespo Giron, Jorge Castaneda Lopez and Antonio Castaneda.

They claim, except for Perez who was expelled from Panama for not having documents, that they deserted a Russian ship and that they reject communism. However, as was published in newspapers yesterday, the immigration police believe that the statements of the alleged deserters are contradictory.

Noon

Yesterday Perez asked to speak to newsmen and this was granted. The interview took place at noon. Perez asked the newsmen to help him get out of Costa Rican prisons: "I do now want to be here a month, not even a week."

Rodolfo Quiroz admitted that Perez said that he had signed a document and that our police "had promised to give him the opportunity to leave for Cuba or the Soviet Union within a week."

He also said that he wished that his friend Rodolfo Acosta Perez, now imprisoned in Panama, receives prompt assistance. "He wants Costa Rica to give him asylum," Perez said.

Perez Castaneda [as published] is a confessed guerrilla who claims to have fought in Nicaragua to oust the Somoza regime and was recently in El Salvador on guerrilla activities.

#### Means of Arrival

The five alleged deserters were placed by Panamanian authorities close to the border. They managed to cross the border, and once on Costa Rican soil they boarded a bus and arrived at San Jose last Saturday at 1830. Then they went to a boarding house on 11th Street and 10th Avenue. Perez was arrested when he appeared at the immigration office to inquire about his situation. The same happened to Crespo Giron. However, no information was released about the other three. It is suspected that when they saw what had happened to their companions they left for some as yet unknown place.

CSO: 3010

GUATEMALA WARNS NICARAGUAN EXILES AGAINST POLITICAL ACTS

Warned Against Political Acts

PA261736 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2126 GMT 25 Apr 80

(Text) Guatemala City, 25 Apr (LATIN)--Government (Interior) Minister Donaldo Alvarez Ruiz said today the government has rejected the possibility of having Guatemala serve as a springboard for an invasion or an attack against any country. Alvarez warned Nicaraguan exiles in this country against forming an anti-Sandinist Nicaraguan Revolutionary Front (frente revolucionario Nicaraguense--FRN), indicating that they "are violating existing laws and conventions to which Guatemala has subscribed."

The FRN was born last night when former Nicaraguan President Francisco Urcuyo, other Nicaraguan exiles and members of the Rightist National Liberation Movement (MLN) of Guatemala announced that they are preparing "to rescue Nicaragua from the hands of international communism." Urcuyo has been residing here since mid-July after heading a short-lived government appointed by the congress after the resignation of former president Anastasio Somoza Debayle at the end of a civil war in Nicaragua.

In a news conference, Alvarez mentioned the immigration law, the constitution and the Montevideo and Havana conventions on asylum which forbid exiles from participating in politics or in activities which disrupt the public tranquillity and peace of a friendly nation. He said that the law empowers the government to deport persons who violate these laws. He added that the immigration office has already been ordered to study the individual cases of each of those implicated. The minister said that the expulsion of Nicaraguans involved in the FRN has not been ruled out.

On the other hand, asked whether any sanction would be taken against the MLN, the minister said that "the competent authorities, in this case the electoral registry directorate, will determine whether the MLN is subject to any sanction for violation of any legal provision."

Mario Sandoval Alarcon, director of the MLN and former vice president of the republic, participated in the conference last night along with Leonel Cisneros Otero, the organization's public relations director.

Asylum, immigration Laws Violated

PAZ60459 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] A number of Nicaraguans have violated Guatemalan laws and international agreements on asylum. The Guatemalan constitution has also been violated by the Nicaraguans' intervention in politics and by making political statements.

Guatemala maintains its position of nonintervention in the affairs of other states and will create a commission to analyze the cases of the Nicaraguan exiles who may be expelled from the country if found guilty.

Political parties accepting or supporting movements against other states could be considered as [word indistinct]. The government will not tolerate activities against friendly countries. This has been the attitude following the publication of statements against the Managua junta by anti-Sandinist refugees living in Guatemala.

Guatemalan government minister Rolando Armas informed the press that a group of Nicaraguans exiled in our country promotes actions against the Sandinist [words indistinct]. [Words indistinct] a Guatemalan political party said that the Nicaraguan exiles are violating Article 71 of the national constitution.

The immigration laws have also been violated by the Nicaraguan exiles. [Words indistinct] exiles in Guatemala will be expelled from the national territory.

Guatemala has diplomatic relations with Nicaragua and it abides by the political asylum agreement approved in Montevideo, Uruguay.

All exiles entering the country are committed not to participate in political affairs. The Nicaraguan government minister said all exiles in the country are committed to abstain from making political statements which may [words indistinct]. Nevertheless, Nicaraguan exiles have violated this disposition when they made their statements.

The immigration office has been informed to strictly analyze the case of each Nicaraguan exile in Guatemala. In case they have violated our laws [words indistinct].

A party which defends activities against other states can have its legal status cancelled. The government minister said this case will be presented to the Guatemalan electoral council. If any party is found involved, it could lead to the cancellation of the party which supports or participates in activities against other countries with which Guatemala has diplomatic relations, as is the case with Nicaragua.

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INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

HONDURAN JUNTA DETERMINED TO AVERT ATTACKS ON NICARAGUAN REGIME

PA232201 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 15 Apr--The new Nicaraguan ambassador to Honduras, Dr Jose Leon Talavera, has reported in a press conference that the Honduran military government junta has promised the Nicaraguan government of national reconstruction it will avert as much as possible attacks on the Sandinist regime by former Nicaraguan national guardsmen living in Honduras. The ambassador was accompanied by his top aides and members of his family. The Nicaraguan diplomat referred in courteous terms to his meeting last Friday, upon arriving in Tegucigalpa, with Honduran Foreign Minister Eliseo Perez Cadalso.

He stated that the Honduran Government is determined to reduce to the minimum tension and friction in the border area.

The members of the Honduran military triumvirate have been in contact with the Nicaraguan junta and have expressed their intentions to avert possible counterrevolutionary activities by former Somozaist national guards living in Honduras, the Nicaraguan representative said. Further on he stated that he would like greater rapprochement with all Honduran sectors, especially the press, with a view to maintaining effective communication which might help to strengthen the traditional ties of friendship between the two countries.

CSO: 3010

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

PENITENTIARY CONGRESS CONCLUSIONS REPORTED

Guatemala City DIARIO DE CENTRO AMERICA in Spanish 8 Apr 80 pp 2,4,5

(Text) Major conclusions and recommendations came out of the Sixth Latin American Penitentiary Congress, held in the conference room of the Courthouse in this capital from 17 to 22 March. In light of their significance, we are publicizing the following ones:

First Topic: Action to Be Taken Towards Those Subjected to Punishment  
Reporter: Father Dr Jose Oscar Moreno (Colombia)

Conclusions and Recommendations

1. Rather than punishing inmates, they must be given individualized treatment so that they can be successfully rehabilitated socially.
2. Prison authorities ought to take advantage of the time that they serve in jail by training them in a field of work so that they have no problem when they are released.
3. Action taken towards those subjected to punishment should aim at returning them to society with the ability to coexist in it.
4. We cannot talk about a positive attitude towards inmates unless legal regulations are sponsored to safeguard their dignity inside prisons.
5. Based on the freedom of religion in Latin American countries, all of the leaders of other religions must contribute to the rehabilitation of inmates.
6. Prison chaplains must take an interest not only in treating inmates but also in preventing crime, which is caused not only by outside factors but also by the population explosion, illiteracy, internal emigration, poor family upbringing and poorly regulated urbanization.

7. Inmates are human beings who must be respected, and all activities aimed at their rehabilitation must not damage their character.

8. The work done by religious leaders must be duly evaluated to determine its effectiveness.

Third Topic: Action by Technical Teams in Penal Institutions  
Reporter: Capt Santos Rojas Miranda (Chile)

#### Conclusions and Recommendations

1. The goal and justification of punishments and imprisonments is ultimately to protect society against crime. This goal will be achieved only if the period of imprisonment is utilized to insure that, to the extent possible, criminals, once released, not only want to respect the law but are capable of doing so as well.

2. Inasmuch as the prison administration must, by legal mandate, enforce the penal sanctions and, furthermore, utilize the period of imprisonment to socially readjust convicts as much as possible, technical teams must be set up in penal institutions:

I) Technical teams at the level of the upper prison administration, whose functions would be eminently advisory at the national level. These teams include: general or national directorates of prison services, penal institutes or schools of prison studies, etc., whose objectives are to make policy, to do research and to carry out the overall planning of therapeutic prison activity.

II) Technical teams within penal institutions. These teams must be organized on an interdisciplinary basis, and their objectives are purely operational. They carry on a direct relationship with inmates, both individually, in groups and as a community. This type of interdisciplinary organization is needed to achieve the goals of rehabilitating convicts and reincorporating them into society, taking into account their legal, biological and social facets.

3. We must underscore the importance of human, physical or material, economic, normative and conceptual resources in accomplishing the proposed objectives.

4. A criminological synthesis of the convict must be drawn up to determine his criminal history and to establish the degree of criminal contagion exhibited by the subject under investigation, as well as his main characteristics.

Fourth Topic: What Is a Technical Team in Prison Treatment?  
Reporter: Elias Carranza (Costa Rica)

## **1. Conclusion**

If the phenomenon of crime is understood to be largely the result of the structure of society, then crime policy includes any deliberate activity designed to affect the interrelationships of society, or of any of its parts, in order to prevent or control crime. Activity aimed at training specialized personnel for social defense, and this includes prison personnel, is an element in crime policy, which, in turn, is a major part of general government policy.

### **Recommendation**

Government plans should include professional training that will enable social defense personnel and institutions to continuously adapt to the changing requirements of social realities.

## **2. Conclusion**

It is generally accepted at present that sentencing is not a punitive measure; rather, its primary goals are to safeguard society and to rehabilitate the convict. Therefore, training can be truly effective only if it is aimed at the population in general, as well as at specialized personnel.

### **Recommendation**

Parallel to training programs for specialized personnel, policies should be formulated to train the community so that it can understand and support the work being done by specialized bodies and personnel and eventually cooperate with them.

## **3. Conclusion**

There is an urgent need to train specialized personnel, especially prison personnel, in Latin America, where imprisonment is almost the sole response to crime. Such training should not, however, be directed at a single segment of prison personnel but should instead encompass all of them.

### **Recommendation**

Training programs for prison personnel should encompass all strata, administrative personnel as well as scientific and technical personnel and guards.

## **4. Conclusion**

Most prison work is done by individuals who are not specifically trained for it.

#### **Recommendation**

The training of prison personnel should enable them to perform the specialized activities of prison work with the greatest possible technical efficiency.

#### **5. Conclusion**

Criminological science, within which we can place the treatment of criminals, benefits from sciences that deal with man's behavior. Therefore, prison work requires the effective integration of the methods and concepts of various disciplines.

#### **Recommendation**

Penal institutions must have technical teams organized on a multi-disciplinary basis but with a clear-cut criminological bent, for the purpose of observing, diagnosing, forecasting and determining guidelines for treating criminals and, if possible, taking part in administering the treatment.

#### **6. Conclusion**

Criminal courts need the advice of professionals in various disciplines so that they become familiar with developments or facts outside of their judicial training but which will have a major impact on the resolution of cases brought before them. Hence, the judiciary should have an institute of criminology to provide judges with the advice that they need. The number of individuals studying criminology is, however, small, due to the narrow labor market that they find.

#### **Recommendation**

Latin American universities that do not have them should give criminology courses in pertinent departments, especially law departments.

**Fifth Topic: What Is Pastoral Activity in Prisons?**

**Reporter: Father Dr Ramon Coo Baesa (Chile)**

#### **Conclusions and Recommendations**

#### **Conclusions**

1. Because of its complexity, the problem of prisons requires a comprehensive overview. The church cannot act alone and isolated. Joint action is necessary with other authorities, especially prison and technical authorities, in the treatment of inmates.

2. Pastoral activity in prisons is what the church does for inmates, bearing in mind their personalities, sentences, social surroundings, etc., to bring about their moral, spiritual and material conversion.

Pastoral activity in prisons provides guidelines and enlightenment for priests working in the "underworld" of a jail, so that they know how to act with inmates and how to guide them humanely, lovingly and charitably.

The men subjected to punishment are the focus of the pastoral activity in prisons.

3. The chaplain or spiritual guide must have an in-depth knowledge of the problem. He must first receive philosophical training in the true faith and teachings of Christ and he must always preach the truth, because more than ever he needs to preach a pure doctrine, unstained by deception.

Priests must specialize for this pastoral mission. Above all, they must be familiar with everything connected with the environment in which they will be working, what a jail is really like, the actual conditions in them, the many problems, what the world of crime is like, its inexplicable standards and laws. Philosophy and theology are not enough; priests must become thoroughly acquainted with the other scientific disciplines that contribute to the full rehabilitation of inmates.

4. In order to readjust men placed in prison, we must understand them in every way, by learning about their lives and environment, which is the main crime-causing factor in Latin America, specifically the lack of opportunity, financial resources and education. The environment can engulf an individual and lead him unfailingly into a life of crime.

5. The relationship between the inmate and the chaplain is important, and the latter must possess good will and the adaptability for a dialog, as well as have enough time to deal with inmates and give them confidence. A chaplain must look after inmates with concern for their body and soul and their material, economic, family, personal, etc problems. A chaplain's spirit of service is also a very important factor, in that he will do whatever he can to help the inmates. A chaplain has a particularly influential role as one of the factors contributing to the social readjustment of inmates.

The church is of the opinion that the inmate alone is "the architect of his own personal resurrection."

## Recommendations

1. The church should aid state agencies, prison authorities and technical bodies in prison treatment, in order to carry out joint activities aimed at the overall rehabilitation of inmates.
2. Following the guidelines of pastoral activity in prisons, the church and other state agencies involved in prison treatment should bear in mind the personality of inmates, the motives for their criminal behavior and the social surroundings in which they have lived, in order to plan and carry out the treatment of inmates so that they can reincorporate fully into society.
3. Through prison personnel training schools, the state should enable chaplains to acquire the knowledge involved in the sciences connected with inmate treatment in penal institutions.

Head prison chaplains should organize seminars for the technical and scientific advancement of the personnel in their jurisdiction.

Practical programs, such as the preaching of the gospel, the liturgy and other facets of pastoral activity in prisons, should be studied in the seminars that each head chaplain organizes.

4. Latin American state agencies should implement programs to resolve social, economic, educational, health care, etc problems in order to deal with the main cause of crime: the environment.

5. Chaplains should attend to the spiritual and material needs of inmates by listening to their concerns, be they personal, family-related, economic, etc, and by doing whatever possible to resolve their problems.

Inmates should be respected as human beings with idiosyncrasies, convictions, etc; there should also be an awareness of man's capacity to reincorporate into society.

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CSO: 3010

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

COSTA RICA, EL SALVADOR COMMISSION--A mixed Salvadoran-Costa Rican Commission will start meeting tomorrow in San Jose to determine which firms face financial problems and to estimate the amounts owed to Costa Rican industries. The Costa Rican negotiators will be Francisco Chacon of the [word indistinct] and Olmedo Castro from the Economy Ministry. Those for El Salvador will be Mauricio Valdes and Armando Barrios. The Central American Monetary Fund will adopt possible solutions based on the conclusions of this mixed commission regarding the status of the various enterprises and the amounts they owe to Costa Rican industries. The meeting results from the one held last week by the economy ministers of Costa Rica and El Salvador, Fernando Altmann Ortiz and Carlos Crux [name as heard: bureau files list Oscar Menjivar as Salvadoran minister of economy] respectively, in view of the possibility of closing the border to Salvadoran products. According to estimates, the debts of Salvadoran enterprises with Costa Rican concerns exceed \$14 million. This figure is a source of great concern for local industrialists, who sustained great losses because of a similar situation in Nicaragua during the last 2 years. [Text] [PA222055 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 22 Apr 80]

CUBANS IN COSTA RICA--The Cubans at the Irazu Hotel have said that the food there is insufficient. They get only breakfast and supper at night. Some of them said they prefer to live in Cuba because, even though food was bad, at least they could eat. Some of the Cuban refugees at the hotel are not happy with the attention they are getting because they are hungry. They said the lodging is very good but there is nothing to eat because the hotel is committed to serving only a supper at night and breakfast, which is quite meager, and they have no money to buy food when they go out. The Belen shelter and the old Presidential House which have been used by Cuban dissidents are being readied to house a group of Cuban refugees who may arrive, depending on the outcome of negotiations for their exit through the airlift established by the Costa Rican Government. Some of the refugees now staying at the Irazu Hotel may be moved there too because of the inadequate food they are getting. Cuban exiles in Miami have sent a plane with several cases of merchandise to be distributed among the Cuban refugees already in San Jose and others who will possibly arrive during the week if the airlift is resumed. A total of 300 refugees are currently at the Irazu Hotel but some of them will have to be sent to the shelters because

the hotel administration has to maintain space for its regular customers. Other refugees will leave for other countries. They have already communicated with their relatives and [words indistinct] made deposits for the tickets with commercial airlines, which will fly them out once they get their visas. [Text] [PA222042 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 22 Apr 80]

ROMERO'S SLAYERS SOUGHT--San Jose--Costa Rican Public Security Minister Juan Jose Echeverria Brealey announced that the local police are looking for the presumed slayers of San Salvador's archbishop Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero Galdamez. The action is the result of a request from Interpol, which in a bulletin expressed the need for assistance from local authorities in finding the murderers of the Salvadoran church leader, killed in cold blood as he held mass in a church in San Salvador. Minister Echeverria Brealey said the authorities are investigating all foreigners who entered the country in recent days. He added that so far, there is no indication that the slayers are in Costa Rica. Finally, the security official emphasized that the investigation underway constitutes an act of cooperation with Interpol to help solve the murder of the martyred archbishop. [Text] [PA251520 San Jose Radio Noticias Del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 25 Apr 80]

NICARAGUANS IN CUBAN HARVEST--The Youth Canecutting Squad of the 2nd Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba has acknowledged the internationalist spirit and militant solidarity of 30 Nicaraguan medical students in Cuba. The Companeros, who are studying medicine at the Victoria de Giron Superior Institute of Medical Sciences in Havana, participated in the canecutting during their vacation to help increase the production of the present harvest in this brother country which at every moment has offered us its friendship and solidary aid. The 30 youths, who hold scholarships granted by Cuba, worked arduously in the sugarcane areas of the Augusto Cesar Sandino Sugar Central located in Mariel. The solidarity of our brothers with the Cuban people is proof of the indestructible ties of friendship which are being developed through the anti-imperialist struggle between the sons of Sandino and Jose Marti. The leadership of Cuba's Youth Canecutting Squad has stated in a letter that it values highly the Nicaraguans' deed as "an act of internationalism which will become yet another page in the history of the new society which we are presently building." [excerpt] [PA212300 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 12 Apr 80 p 6]

MEXICAN AID TO NICARAGUA--Mexican aid for the Nicaraguan people and National Reconstruction Government continues to materialize in various forms. On 19 April, 1.5 million (lactolif) food products for Nicaraguan children. Bibliographic material on the legislative and organizational framework of Mexico's financial and monetary systems have been donated to the national financial system's superior council. Mexico has also donated various laws on the use of water and other regulations on the subject to the Nicaraguan Natural Resources and Environment Institute. For its part, the Edgar (Lam) Peoples Cultural Center has received a complete record collection entitled Voz Viva de Mexico. Finally, the National Reconstruction Government has received the 1,426 books that comprise the collection of works edited by Mexico's Economic Culture Fund. [Text] [PA250205 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 24 Apr 80]

BELIZE

DEFENSE FORCE TO ENLIST WOMEN AS OF JULY 1980

FL190156 Belize City Domestic Service in English 0100 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Excerpts] Deputy Premier and Minister of Home Affairs Honorable C. L. B. Rogers this evening said that the Belize Defense Force will as of July this year will be taking in a number of women. Minister Rogers spoke at the ceremony at B Company headquarters here in Belize City to present commissions to two new officers of the volunteer element of the BDF.

Minister Rogers described the volunteer element as an integral part of the BDF. He said that training and development of the volunteer element has the highest priority of this government. He told the officers that they are in a position to carry to the men the story of Belize as a developing country aspiring for independence.

Turning to the acceptance of women into the Belize Defense Force, Minister Rogers said:

[Begin Rogers recording] The government has decided that the Belize Defense Force will take in a number of women this year. This is as it should be. It is not only the men whose duty it is to stand in the forefront of our defense effort. The women will stand with them although it is not envisaged that they will engage in combat. But their training will fit them to play a defensive role in other areas. They will bear arms. They will drive transport, do telecom and signal work, etc., etc. This will free men for combat. And they will be paid equally with the men in relation to the jobs they do and the rank they hold. Initially, the women soldiers will have to live out because of our accommodation problems, but within the shortest time possible they will be required to live in at Price barracks. The women's platoon that will be formed will eventually have a woman officer in charge and the women will be deployed in various sections of the post working shoulder to shoulder with the men. They will be recruited with the same entry qualifications as for men. Discipline will be the same as for men. It is realized that certain differences in conditions as soldiers will be necessary to [word indistinct] for the physiological difference of women. But otherwise they will be given the opportunity to develop, train and be as effective as their male counterparts [words indistinct] [End recording]

Minister Rogers said that the recurrent provision for 1980-81 for the BDF had been increased by over three-quarters of a million dollars to 2.9 million.

## BRIEFS

RADIO STATION ASSAILED--Freedom of expression is guaranteed. But what do you do when freedom of expression becomes freedom of subversion? Radio Noticias Del Continente is a powerful shortwave station based in Costa Rica. Its operation is very costly and its "income" does not come from commercials, as it has been unconvincingly claimed. It is unknown where it gets its funds. The fact is that Radio Noticias Del Continente uses freedom of expression to transmit its slogans to key nations in Spanish America. It piped the fighting voice of the Sandinists into Nicaragua. It is sending a penetrating protest message into El Salvador today. That message, as we all know, is then put into practice with blood and fire. We have cited only the closest countries in the region. This powerful station is also stirring up the southern cone nations every day. Flying a banner which shrouds its intentions, it transmits from peaceful Costa Rica, an exemplary democracy. Costa Rica cannot serve as a base from which alien interests may operate. It is ridiculous to resort to the democratic spirit of the nation for that. We uphold self-determination because every country is the master of its own destiny. The work of Radio Noticias Del Continente in Costa Rica makes us think about the truth behind the words: he that killeth with the sword must be killed with the sword. [Excerpts] [PA190439 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 11 Apr 80 p 21 A]

PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY SPLINTERING--The communist labor leaders of the General Workers Confederation (CGT) want to lord it over the so-called "People's Assembly" and this has splintered the democratic confederations and trade unions belonging to it. Thus, a new attempt by the Marxist-Leninists to control the labor movement has failed. They are trying to set up a single trade union central organization, which is a goal of the Popular Vanguard Party (PVP). The comrades' foiled attempt has also been affected by wrangling between the union organizations of the parties comprising the united people's coalition and by their differences with other confederations. There have been disputes or strong differences between CGT and PVP leaders and the National Association of Public Employees which is now in the hands of the peoples revolutionary movement. In turn, in the past few days the Genuine Central of Democratic Workers (CATD) and Don Carlos Vargas, its secretary general have been strongly attacked by the Marxists. Vargas criticized the authoritarian communist party takeover of the CGT through a purge. With the withdrawal of the Costa Rican Confederation of Democratic Workers, and most likely of the CATD and the Confederation of Costa Rican workers, the "People's Assembly" will lose its role as union representative, since most democratic unions will not participate in its activities. [Guillermo Fernandez R.] [Excerpts] [PA211819 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 13 Apr 80 p 12 A]

'FREE MARKET,' UNLAWFUL PRODUCE SALES ATTACKED BY ANAP

Havana ANAP in Spanish Feb 80 pp 38-40

[Text] The insane practice of direct sales from farmers to private buyers has gradually disappeared from our rural areas, although there are still some producers who, motivated by their anxiousness to earn a few more pesos, speculate with part of their harvests without taking the needs of working people into account.

The duty of the producer is first and foremost to meet his contracts with the state collection center. In this way, it is possible to guarantee stable delivery of food from the farms and meet the food product quotas for the people.

Naturally, this does not include production of areas for private consumption, which, as the name indicates, is not to be marketed, but rather, is part of the harvest earmarked for meeting the needs of the working farmer and his family.

It is immoral and unjust, first of all, when the Revolution recognizes the farmer's right to remain on the land, satisfying that age-old desire of the farming class through the Agrarian Reform Law, provides credits and in some cases, even forgives debts, provides high-quality seed, introduces new varieties, fertilizers, pesticides and other consumable expenditures, machinery and irrigation equipment, develops farming techniques based on proper plant health, provides vaccination for diseases of all types of livestock, increases and stabilizes prices for products by means of a reliable market, and in the social area, guarantees education and health care for his children and himself, builds roads and minidams and treats him as a dignified human being -- it is immoral and unjust for the producer to harvest the very crop he planned with ANAP [Association of Small Farmers] and the Ministry of Agriculture and then turn it over to unscrupulous and anti-social elements because of his mere desire to put a few more bills in his pocket.

As Fidel said on one occasion, "it is impossible to conceive that a speculator, a usurer, a man without a conscience, should live off the work of others and give the products to another speculator, an individual who

got him money who knows how, who may have made it by other deals, by stealing or by exploiting others in the past."

Interested in investigating this phenomenon in our rural areas, we went to Vinales Municipality in Pinar del Rio. He could have gone to any other place in the country because such incidents have occurred, although in varying degrees, throughout the national territory. We met with Comrade Gonzalo Rodriguez, chairman of the county ANAP, and asked him a number of questions on the subject. He replied as follows:

"How has this problem been manifested in Vinales?"

"This is perhaps one of the municipalities where the problem occurs the least. It is also true that around 1970, even until 6 years later, many farmers sold their products on the free market, not because of any political problem or other serious difficulty but rather, because there was an acute shortage. Naturally, there were also persons who made a profit on this supply problem."

"Why do you say that the situation existed only until 1976?"

"First of all, agricultural production is much higher now than it was in those years. To give you an example, with respect to this county, the 1978 Plan provided for 36,500 quintals of tubers and 39,000 were gathered. Last year, the plan called for 44,500 quintals and 51,800 were collected. In addition, more hogs, fowl, sheep and so on, were produced.

"Naturally, this enormous increase is due to the organization of the cooperatives: six in agriculture and 19 in credits and services. In the cooperatives, production is adequately guided and supervised. Political measures were also taken, such as direct discussion with free market sellers. Public criticism was made of the most recalcitrant ones and talks were given explaining the government's need to receive all products for distribution to the people. Sellers were told how much they were authorized to sell in cases of proven need and other measures were taken. In addition, applied political work has made it possible to have a constant improvement in the political consciousness of producers and their relatives."

"Did ANAP do all this work alone?"

"First of all, we coordinated our work with different organizations. For example, we used the Work Plan signed in 1977 -- renewable annually -- between ANAP and the Attorney General's Office providing for a series of agreements establishing standards of social coexistence and the rights and duties of farmers in the defense and strengthening of socialist legality. All this work was done through lectures given before the cooperatives by comrades from the Office of Attorney General who have received support from rank-and-file activists. In addition, coordination with the PNR [National Revolutionary Police] as an active organization in these cases has been a very positive factor in this task of eliminating speculation and usury.

"Furthermore, the noteworthy elimination of the transfer of hogs and sheep is mainly due to the application of health standards established by the Department of Veterinary Medicine, which only authorizes the movement of such animals following verification of a series of sanitary measures, including adequate refrigeration of meat and other norms attested to by a certificate. If these conditions are not met for the movement of such livestock, no transfer can be made, and if the quantity established is not complied with, then the product is seized and sent to the People's Government network of restaurants.

"We might say that another measure that has helped eliminate this phenomenon is the application of the price increase on certain crops, which naturally has been very favorable for the farmer. Beans went up more than 50 percent over the established price. With respect to tobacco, the maximum price used to be 30 pesos a quintal; now it goes as high as 40 pesos and quality is reflected in price. In other words, there is a definite policy of economic incentives for producers.

"I believe that total eradication of this problem will be achieved with effectiveness when we ourselves are capable of producing much more than we now do and when there exists greater abundance."

"Naturally, there are two factors involved here: the seller and the buyer. You have spoken to us about the seller. Let us now talk about the buyers."

"I can tell you, if you want concrete examples, that free market sales in Vinales have been eliminated 90 percent. In addition to the measures of which I spoke, I should like to emphasize that a prime role has been played by the level of awareness achieved by our farmers and to fail to repeat this would be to give you incomplete information.

"The buyers have changed, for example. Before, everyone came: in cars, on bicycles, on foot. That is how it was. Now those who come to buy products are for the most part state enterprises, above all when there are New Year parties or other national holidays or any other type of activity. They come with printed, signed letters, everything in order. I cannot deny that it is for social activities, but in all cases, the movement of hogs -- which is what the greatest demand is for -- is authorized only when they comply with all the requirements set forth by the Department of Veterinary Medicine, which is who authorizes such transfers, as I explained. We are trying to regulate this as much as possible. If they request 10 hogs, we sell them 2 or 3, because while our aspiration is for the cooperatives to meet their production quotas promised to the state, we cannot impede the fulfillment of those plans either."

#### Turn Over Everything

Farmer Juan Torres Cruz, member of the Manuel Fajardo Credit and Services Cooperative in Ancon, said:

"I have always felt that nothing should be sold on the free market because the people do not benefit in any way, only the buyer and the seller. If everything went to the collection centers, then everyone would be able to share."

"However, the people do not come to buy anymore, unless it is in cases of illness or something like that. But you don't see what you did years ago. That has enabled us to more than meet the cooperative's collection plans last year, for example."

#### "People With Their Shoppings Bags"

Israel Esperon Martin is president of the Julio A. Mella Credit and Services Cooperative in Laguna de Piedra, Vinales. He had the following to say about the subject of this article on the "free market":

"Without a doubt, the problem of the free market exists, but it is so small that you do not even notice it. For example, with respect to tubers, you could say that the problem does not exist at all, but the sale of hogs continues, although I would say it has dropped by about 70 percent, comparing 1979 with 1978.

"I would say that the sale of hogs has not been eliminated because of the price of live hogs on the market. And yet, when the state enterprises come here offering prices higher than the established prices, the people do sell to them because they make a profit. If they are state enterprises and they offer such good prices, with everything in order, papers and everything, then there is no problem because everything is in order and the price is right.

"However, in 1979, they no longer bought so much, which helped us a great deal to meet production plans for the collection of hogs, which was 15 animals. But in 1979, we had a plan to deliver 15 and we only had 10. This year we expect to turn over 20 head to the collection center.

"The elimination of the sale of tubers was achieved, first of all, with greater production, and in addition to this, we talked about the situation with the farmers ahead of time. Imagine, in 1975, since there was no proper organization of production and since resources were scarce, there were few farmers and other things, we could not meet the tuber plan, which was only 50 quintals. But this year, now that we are organized into a cooperative and have more resources, our plan is for 5,000 quintals, but in addition, our cooperative and the Republica de Chile Cooperative alone plan to turn over some 50,000 quintals of tubers.

"You no longer see the people with their little shopping bag asking for the farm of such and such, making up stories, people 'in the business,' as they say. There are still a few places but now the great majority of all production goes to the people."

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EL SALVADOR

FAPU ANALYZES U.S. MILITARY ROLE IN FOREIGN POLICY

PA241307 San Salvador EL INDEPENDIENTE in Spanish 22 Apr 80 p 9

(Paid advertisement: "The United Popular Action Front Denounces Veritable U.S. Interventionism")

[Excerpt] The United Popular Action Front (FAPU) today continues publishing Chapter One of the pamphlet "El Salvador 1932-1980; The Armed Forces and Counterrevolution." The first brochure by Pueblo Editions is a contribution to the Salvadoran people so they will become more fully aware of the criminal, interventionist U.S. practices and will prepare to defend the national territory.

Military Command Versus Civilian Life: A False Dilemma

The "military world" which strictly screens and trains those who join it and the difficult initiation in the academies or in the lower ranks of the military service clearly reveal the overt intention of military training to annul the "civilian" values and sensibility to impose by force and with greater ease a new character, a new way of acting and feeling that is as different as possible.

It is this intention to annul the previous values of its members that underlies the "break with the civilian world" in the new situation fashioned by the "military world."

This is what makes them lose almost their entire previous sense of identity so a false awareness of their military role can be imposed on them (by a hierarchic and top-to-bottom structure).

The more an individual is isolated from his previous civilian life to prize blind obedience as the highest value within an artificially contrived military reality, the profound acceptance of the military way of life and the proud achievement of "success" within the hierarchy, the more his military role and the world to which he belongs will be strengthened. This makes him seem to himself and to others as belonging to one of the most important social groups in the United States.

Therefore, the yankee military who are involved in politics and diplomacy have made the influence of the army masters (generals and admirals) be felt more in foreign policy and international relations than anywhere else.

That is to say that the rise of the military and the decadence of traditional diplomacy have surfaced because the key imperialist decisions within the United States increasingly cover international issues which are ever more related to solutions of "major consequences" including nuclear warfare.

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EL SALVADOR

**DEFENSE MINISTER GRANTS INTERVIEW TO 'EL INDEPENDIENTE'**

PA250311 San Salvador EL INDEPENDIENTE in Spanish 23 Apr 80 pp 1, 2, 4

[Interview with Col Jose Guillermo Garcia, defense minister, in his office; date not given]

[Excerpts] "The armed forces accepts criticism. We need to be criticized, but not slandered," Defense Minister Col Jose Guillermo Garcia said during an inclusive interview with EL INDEPENDIENTE in his office.

Question: What do you think of the Revolutionary Democratic Front FDR)?

Answer: Well, in this country, the creation of fronts reaffirms the idea that there is a state of freedom here, a freedom which, at this time, as you will realize, given the circumstance that there is a suspension of guarantees, must exist with a certain degree of limitation regarding the expression of ideas. This is something that some people refuse to understand.

This must be accepted within a legal framework. But the creation of such fronts proves once again the degree of freedom that can exist in this country. Regarding intentions, regarding what could be done, I reserve the right to express an opinion as an official because I believe that there are different ways of expressing oneself, and in this way one can say everything that one thinks regarding the country's prevailing political situation.

Question: How willing are you to stop the wave of abuses committed by individuals who are linked to the armed forces?

Answer: I do not know. This is a very strange question, because you are biased in defining individuals who are linked to the armed forces. In other words, you are looking at this matter from one point of view. I could ask you: Do you believe that only armed forces personnel are committing this wave of acts to which you refer? Or do you believe that there are other sectors which, without being involved in the armed forces, are engaged in a number of acts of vandalism which also are detrimental to the Salvadoran people? I ask you: What is your opinion?

Our basic mission is to struggle against this and I believe that in carrying out our mission, we act against anyone involved. We do not care who

commits the action and this is what we would like understood and stated publicly, without bias of any kind. We do not favor any group and we are not against any group. We are against those who offend the dignity of man. We are against all those who cause violence, which most of our people do not want. As an armed institution, we are trying to guarantee this, within our capabilities.

"We are not trying to repress. We are not trying to offend. We are simply trying to fulfill a duty, an obligation that most of the people ask of us. But, I repeat that we do not support either the left or the right. Although we are judged in the light of the interests of those who judge us because at this time, in this country, very often the opinion expressed and the subject of a judgment are chosen according to the personal interest of the persons doing the judging.

Question: What relations do you think you have established with the Salvadoran peasants?

Answer: All the peasants who have benefitted from the agrarian reform program are grateful and are supporting the armed forces. Let us hope that when the benefits are implemented they will be seen as the healthy intention of an armed institution which is neither criminal nor murdering as it is criticized as being, but rather is protecting the interests of the peasant majorities.

Question: How is the agrarian reform progressing?

Answer: So far, I could say that it is progressing satisfactorily. In other words, there have been problems, but they have been minimal and the armed forces, aware of its mission of implementing agrarian reform, is on the alert for any sinister situation that might distort the facts, that might seek to negate what we hope are positive advances for the people's benefit. We do not want praise. We want criticism, but constructive criticism.

We read EL INDEPENDIENTE carefully, and we see a certain trend. But we accept it and we respect this, because we know that this is one way of thinking. I believe in the press, I believe in the expression of opinion, when it is not destructive. All we Salvadorans should contribute our grain of sand to save this country. The press must also do its part.

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EL SALVADOR

**MONTONERO PRIESTS ON ROMERO'S DEATH**

PA172233 San Jose Radio NOTICIAS DEL CONTINENTE in Spanish 0100 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Statement by Argentine Priests Rafael (Iacucci) and Jorge (Arur), members of the Peronist Montonero Movement, to the Episcopal Conference of El Salvador, the Salvadoran people and the entire Latin American people; dated 30 March; read by announcer]

[Text] We are experiencing both indignation and Christian hope in the wake of the heinous assassination of Monsignor Romero. The Peronist Montonero Movement hereby states its position:

A real pastor, a man who was converted by his people, has died. We heard him say in Puebla, Mexico that the poor preached the gospel to him and he was loyal to them unto death. His name is in the long list of prophets and martyrs of the Latin American church. It is recorded in the collective memory of this people who are aware of it and so it has moved them to words and deeds. Monsignor Romero died during a crisis, a crisis of a style of domination where a small group has obtained privileges through the poverty of an entire nation for a long time. He was killed by that social class which does not waver to [words indistinct] and kill to retain its privileges. The oligarchy, the cornerstone of capitalist domination, must be exultant over the archbishop's death although in public it is shedding crocodile tears. But it will also start trembling because the blood of the martyrs is the seed of new revolutionaries and the example set by this prophet will spread to all the people, who will pursue the struggle until all domination and exploitation end.

The sweeping force of the people who decide to pay the full price needed to achieve their liberation will push their enemies back even if they resort to the use of oppressive armies, police or mercenaries to kill the best popular militants or to massacre the people. We as Argentines feel complete identity with this story. We have suffered and continue to suffer the violence through which our oligarchy wants to retain its privileges. We have seen Msgr (Angel Leni) die on account of his commitment to the poor and thousands of patriots killed, kidnaped and jailed for defending justice, peace and freedom. We also restate that the people have decided to fight until they become protagonists of their own history. We met Monsignor Romero during the Third Latin American

Episcopal Conference and he gave us his solidarity and support. It has been demonstrated that there is no more room in Latin America for developmentalism or deceitful reformism. The only alternative to end exploitation and misery is revolution. The only people that liberate themselves are those that wage revolution. The bullets that entered the body of a churchman will shake the national conscience of El Salvador and the consciences of millions of Latin American Christians. Peronist Montoneros hereby share the sorrow and hope of the Salvadoran people in solidarity with their liberation struggle led by their revolutionary vanguard. Our solidarity is expressed not only in words but also in deeds. In our country thousands of Christians are committed to the people's struggle led by the working class which will go on onto death as so many others have done throughout our history without fear of being anathematized and ready to lay down their lives for those whom they love. We can justly apply Christ's words to Monsignor Romero: The good shepherd giveth his life for his sheep. I am the good shepherd and I lay down my life for the sheep.

Monsignor Romero now belongs to the Latin American people and he lives in the heart and conscience of all of us who, like him, want to build real peace. Companero Romero, unto victory always!

[Signed] Father Jorge (Arur)  
Father Rafael (Iacucci)

CSO: 3010

DEFENSE MINISTER ON GUN CONTROL LAW

PA151552 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 14 Apr 80 pp 9, 35

[Text] Defense Minister Col Jose Guillermo Garcia told EL DIARIO DE HOY yesterday that the defense ministry will enforce the gun control law nationally.

Garcia said this law was issued in view of widespread clamor arising from the crime wave which has been experienced in the last few days. These crimes have been disguised as revolutionary activities. The criminal acts have nothing to do with the grievances of the less privileged classes, he said.

According to this law, and as has been reported, all persons possessing arms must register them with local military detachments or commanding offices in their area so greater control over them can be exerted. Anyone can bear arms for his personal defense, Garcia said, but these must be duly controlled.

In the case of San Salvador, arms will be registered with the Security Corps. The owners of the registered weapons will be given a permit to allow them to carry the weapons. Anyone carrying weapons with a permit will logically be violating the law. The law also lists the sanctions for which they are liable, the official said.

In the case of firms or institutions requiring arms of special calibers because of their administrative nature, the law also leaves room to obtain authority to carry and use them. All this is for the common good, Garcia said.

The minister regretted and condemned the bloody events which have been reported in the last few days. He added that the government and the armed forces, from the junta down to the lowest private, are appalled at these bloody events and condemn reports implicating security agents in some of them. "No security agent would ever get involved in bloody events of this type," Garcia added.

The military officer recalled that some sectors are interested in ruining the reputation of the Security Corps and said they are the ones who spread rumors to that effect.

**ROLE OF PRIVATE ENTERPRISE DEFENDED**

PA121914 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 11 Apr 80 p 7 PA

[Commentary by Carlos Jiron F.: "Can One Really Do Without Private Enterprise?"]

[Text] It seems inane to ask whether it is possible to do without free enterprise in a system that is considered democratic, but the fact is that the present Christian Democratic rulers set as a condition for participation in government that private enterprise not be taken into account in any way.

For the past several months, a group of radio commentators who took upon themselves the sad task of digging into the garbage bins and sewers in order to talk later about the evils and negative aspects of our society, have been harping on their criticism of private enterprise, attempting to blame it for all the social, political and economic problems of the Salvadoran people: On the other hand, they were incapable of acknowledging the great benefits which private enterprise has brought the people by generating wealth, sources of employment and foods which are so necessary for the subsistence of our exploding population. It is necessary to note that in most areas of agriculture, livestock raising, clothing production and others, we Salvadorans have been self-sufficient precisely because of the dynamism and initiative of our people, and principally of our entrepreneurs. It is undeniable that changes were necessary. Everyone felt this and no one was opposed to the changes, but they wanted democratic changes, without violence or despoliation, because everyone was ready to yield, to agree to sacrifice in order to help our society evolve.

What happened? Echoing the malevolent preaching which we mentioned beforehand, private enterprise--the great enterprise which is the dynamo of any country, except in totalitarian socialist societies--was taken by the throat. It was strangled. It was beaten and later it was thrown aside like something useless. This was an error, a serious--not to say stupid--error.

Well, then, if the error was committed, it must be corrected. There is nothing shameful in this. On the contrary, it is an urgently needed measure if one really wishes to have the country progress and if we wish to continue living in democracy.

We have made these comments after reading the opinions expressed by new U.S. Ambassador Robert E. White regarding the productive sector and free enterprise. He gave an interview to Mario Rosenthal, editor of the weekly EL SALDAVOR NEWS GAZETTE, on 19 March.

Rosenthal says the Ambassador is aware of the importance of the free enterprise sector in our country and that he expressed firm support for it. According to the diplomat, the revolutionary government junta now recognizes the importance of private enterprise. "In my conversations with the junta," Rosenthal quotes Ambassador White as saying, "with the leaders of the Christian Democratic Party, I encountered a deep awareness that this country cannot go forward, cannot move, cannot recover, without the participation of private enterprise, primarily because within this body can be found most of the competence, and therefore private enterprise is indispensable for the country's resurgence, economically and otherwise." However, the newsman states that the Ambassador also "criticized certain attitudes of the private enterprise sector," while urging it to show more understanding.

Well, we ask, can one call for all the understanding from someone who is going to be deprived of all he owns? No more comment.

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EL SALVADOR

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC REACTIVATION--The economy, particularly agriculture, must be reactivated so that the people may succeed in taking the path of progress and stability, said Jose Napoleon Duarte. When he was asked whether the new minister will be appointed in the near future, the official in charge of the Ministry of Economy stated that generating faith and confidence between the workers and management is the first problem that has been confronted. He added: The minister will not be appointed until after the completion of general economic reactivation plans within the national emergency plan. The image the nation has lost internationally is a result of the past 2 years, in which violence was rampant, which led to the weakening of credits, the government junta member added. [Text]

[PA222024 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1338 GMT 22 Apr 80]

FUNCTIONAL DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS--The Foreign Ministry is seeking to make our diplomatic missions in all the countries of the world more functional in order to ensure a true promotion of the country abroad, it was said yesterday in ministry circles. To this end, it was stated, seminars are being organized with all section chiefs in attendance, as well as Salvadoran ambassadors. According to the work plan established by Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena, the ambassador should become a man of action. He is a man who can sell our products and serve as a source of political and economic information to our government, based on his observations in the country to which he is assigned. In addition, the ministry plans to sign immigration agreements with friendly countries for human exchange purposes. "We have to be realistic," the minister said in talking with newsmen. "While in our country there is no longer any territory for future projects, other countries can indulge in the luxury of offering their land for immigration from other countries. El Salvador can offer this, but with a well-defined rather than disorderly immigration policy," the minister said. Minister Chavez Mena said the plan for immigration policy has already been discussed with the Central American countries and those of the Andean Pact, which have given it their support in principle. [Text] [PA242359 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 24 Apr 80 pp 3, 41]

CITIZENS' VIOLENCE COMPLAINTS--Persons who have demanded an end to the crimewave said yesterday that "vandalism and pillage have reached their highest levels in El Salvador." We daily receive telegrams, letters and

telephone calls in which citizens indicate that the present situation prevailing in the country is unbearable because of the violence, vandalism and looting. Those complaining state that no one can walk peacefully in the streets for fear of armed assault. Pedestrians are taken by surprise by couples who pretend to be making love but are really assailants. The situation is considered to be unbearable by hundreds of persons, who state that it is urgently necessary for effective and drastic measures to be taken to restore the security of the Salvadoran citizenry. [Text] [PA250228 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 24 Apr 80 p 3]

**LEGAL FIREARMS EXPLAINED**--For the knowledge and greater tranquillity of the people in regard to the arms control law, Article 7, Clause 4 has been further explained. The following types of weapons may still be carried: 22 caliber rifles; sports and small game hunting shotguns; .22, .28, .32, .38 and .45 caliber revolvers; semiautomatic .22, .25, .32, .38 caliber and 9 mm pistols. The law bans the importing, sale, manufacture, repair, possession or carrying of any weapons or ammunition not listed above. Within the 30 days following the promulgation of Decree No 160, everyone who at the time of the promulgation owned or carried firearms shall procure the proper license from the Defense Ministry. It is important for everyone to read and study the decree which was published by LA PRENSA GRAFICA yesterday. [Text] [PA241536 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 17 Apr 80 p 3]

**BORDER WATCH MAINTAINED**--Special units of the air force, national navy and land forces are maintaining strict surveillance over the border areas and posts and at the seaborders to spot and send away any group of foreign mercenaries trying to enter the country and to prevent the surreptitious and illegal introduction of weapons, armed forces spokesmen have reported. All the surveillance actions are being coordinated and directed by a general command set up by the armed forces general staff and the Salvadoran air force which has laid out an extensive and rapid field of communications with all military detachments and the security corps throughout the country. It was reported that the control network has airborne units available which are on alert 24 hours a day and can quickly go into action anywhere in the nation, particularly if it is a question of armed foreign groups. It was also reported that along the Guatemalan and Honduran borders the units are trained for counterinsurgency operations and constant patrolling has been undertaken. These units are very well trained and have established contact points to spot armed groups entering any part of the country. The navy units are extensively and carefully patrolling around the clock, particularly in the Gulf of Fonseca and the coast of Ahuachapan Department, the army spokesmen said in conclusion. [Text] [PA231208 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 22 Apr 80 p 1]

MILITARIZATION AGAINST MERCENARIES--The Salvadoran armed forces have ordered a "general mobilization" to block the infiltration of "Salvadorean mercenaries," (as published) the government announced on Tuesday. Early yesterday morning, six Nicaraguan youths were denied visas to enter the Salvadoran airport, pursuant to government instructions to "act vigorously" with regard to any person coming from any part of Nicaragua, which is governed by leftists, according to airport sources. It was reported that dozens of Nicaraguans desert from the leftist Sandinist army daily to join the Salvadoran leftist guerrillas who are struggling to overcome the Salvadoran military junta. The clashes which have occurred between the junta and the leftists, as well as the terrorist strikes by the rightists against the leftists have submerged this Central American nation in a bloodbath of political violence. [Demetrio Glacireguil] (Excerpt)

[PA260004 San Salvador LA CRONICA DEL PUEBLO in Spanish 24 Apr 80 p 2]

WAGE INCREASES--The revolutionary government junta today published Decree 177 making effective a wage increase for employees of the public administration and municipalities throughout the country. The decree establishes that employees who earn 100-300 colones will receive a 60-colon increase; those earning 301-500 will receive 55 colones and those earning 501-1,110 will get 45 colones. Employees pointed out that although they were glad, the truth is that it does not keep up with the high cost of living. (San Salvador DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 10 Apr 80 pp 3, 6 PA)

NEW ATTORNEY GENERAL--Manuel Francisco Cardona was sworn in yesterday afternoon as new attorney general of the poor at a ceremony at the Presidential House. Jose Antonio Morales Erlich, member of revolutionary government junta, swore in the new official. (San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1425 GMT 9 Apr 80 PA)

CSO: 3010

GUATEMALA

FINANCE MINISTER EXPLAINS CAPITAL CONTROL

PA260253 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Statements by Lt Col Hugo Tilio Bucaro, Guatemalan finance minister; Plinio Gracioso, president of the monetary board and Bank of Guatemala, and Oscar Alvarez and Guillermo Salazar, officials of Bank of Guatemala--live]

(Excerpts) [Bucaro] Good evening, Guatemalan people! The purpose of addressing you is to explain the conditions which prompted the establishment of control on the transfer of capital. The persons accompanying me at this rostrum have already been introduced. The president of the Bank of Guatemala, Plinio Gracioso will now speak. He will be followed by Oscar Alvarez and Guillermo Salazar, in that order. Mr Gracioso has the floor now to explain the reasons for this action.

[Gracioso] This measure seeks nothing but to avoid the transfer abroad of capital which is beneficial to our country. The liquidity of the banking system must be enough to allow banks to have sufficient resources to meet the demand for credit of individuals or corporations to implement programs or projects or to make investments in general. The measure we have adopted should in no way lead foreign firms operating in Guatemala to harbor any fears because we have always said that--in the system in which we live--foreign investment is always acceptable. Consequently, foreign enterprises are perfectly entitled to remit their dividends, capital, earnings and so forth. Persons wishing to travel will find no obstacles either, since trips will be authorized. However, prudent, reasonable and adequate limits will be placed on the amount a person may spend abroad per day. There will also be a limit on the maximum amount for each trip. Persons wishing to remit money abroad to meet commitments can definitely do so.

It is worth mentioning that this measure is temporary. It will be lifted when the causes prompting it disappear.

I would like to give the floor to Dr Oscar Alvarez so that he can expand on other aspects related to this matter.

[Dr Alvarez] Mr President I would like to refer especially to a matter mentioned by you. I believe that the measure was taken, not to solve a problem but to forestall one. The truth is that the national reserves in

the country are very satisfactory, in historical terms and in comparison with other countries. As a matter of fact the level of international reserves after deducting our commitments, up to 15 April, is 632 million. This amount is enough to cover three and a half months of imports. Internationally, it is estimated that when reserves suffice to cover a 3-month period, the country is in a comfortable situation.

[Guillermo Salazar] All foreign investors in the country can continue sending their profits and dividends, just as they have done. All imports which we may need will be received without any problems. Therefore, the explanation of this measure clearly demonstrates that this is nothing special.

CSO: 3010

GUATEMALA

GOVERNMENT PLAN TO OPEN NEW TALKS ON BELIZE CRITICIZED

PA251624 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 18 Apr 80 p 10

[Antonio Najera Saravia Column: "Desde la Montana": "Unprepared!"-- words within slantlines in bold face]

[Excerpts] "Guatemala is already prepared to open a new round of talks on Belize, Guatemalan territory which is illegally held by Great Britain," the president of the republic has reported in a statement that was published on page 6 of PRENSA LIBRE's 9 April issue. Contrary to the statement made by the president while breaking the ground for the new building of the boys' normal school, it should be pointed out to him that he is wrong. /Guatemala is not prepared to negotiate./

As a matter of fact, in order to reach a negotiating table with any possibility of success, one must get there with sound backing. Otherwise, these negotiations will result in another shameful surrender like the one we staged during Justo Rufino Barrios' time, when the western boundaries of El Peten were established. There was much ignorance at that time and the indifference we showed in defending the territory bequeathed to us by Pedro de Alvarado persisted then. This excuse is not valid this time and if we open any type of talks /it should be to obtain the return of the entire department, which is ours by law./

Internationally speaking, we are in poor shape. Nicaragua dealt us the latest stab in the back. While supporting the deceitful thesis of "self-determination" for our department, Nicaraguans are demanding return of the archipelago in which the island of San Andres is located. With the immoral cynicism that is typical of the communists, they are repaying Colombia in this manner for the help it gave them during the revolution. It should be noted here that the famous term "self-determination" is being applied to Belize with regard to Guatemala (as plans go), because it is not a colony of ours but Guatemalan territory under illegal occupation by Britons.

Many Latin American countries have also turned their backs on us. This is due in part to our incapacity and in part to the lack of maturity of our vast continent. We are no better off in the rest of the world, and it is presumed that Mr Carter would not wish to give us a hand because we are not allowing his subordinates to come here to disrupt the

constitutional order and plunge into a debacle like the one being endured by our brothers in El Salvador, which is on the verge of becoming another full-fledged communist state.

Insofar as our international situation is concerned, we are facing a difficult period thanks to the efforts of the department in-poor-state [departamento en-mal-estado], whose activities are an encouragement to the local social imperialists. The fact that they are being confronted with determination for the first time is not keeping them from redoubling their efforts and dealing surprise blows in many areas. To these illegal activities we must add common crime, which greatly contributes to the present unrest.

The British never listen to good reason. They never loosen their grip on anything that yields them good returns and they have every reason to think that they can dupe us again. The cowardly attitude that is allowing them /to continue extracting money from us even for public works/ (like the turbines the National Electrification Institute is treacherously thinking of buying from them) leads them to believe they can succeed. That is why we must break with them in a way that hurts them. Something dramatic must be done, like closing the Bank of London, which continues to yield them exorbitant earnings.

In a nutshell, rather than reach the negotiating table "with swollen feet," we should prepare ourselves; otherwise we run the risk of falling into some type of formula that would only help the British get definitively what has been, is and will be /authentic Guatemalan territory./ No, Mr President, before agreeing to "negotiate" please get the many inefficient bums embedded in your administration moving so they can justify the juicy salaries they get, which are paid by money from all Guatemalan taxpayers.

CSO: 3010

STUDENT COMMITTEE SCORES CUBAN REGIME

PA191559 Guatemala City EL IMPARCIAL in Spanish 10 Apr 80 p 11

[Communiqué issued by the student committee against terrorism: "The Truth About Cuba Is Brought to Light Once More"]

[Text] The life of Cubans has reached such an extreme that if the security forces are withdrawn from an embassy for a few hours, thousands of Cubans run to take refuge in the embassy, fed up with Castro's communist government, which for more than 20 years has treated the people like cattle.

There is not one university in Cuba which can tell Fidel Castro about the government's repression against the Cuban people and if one should dare, he would destroy it by accusing it of being counterrevolutionary.

In Cuba they have not allowed one single union which can look after the workers' interests.

There is no freedom of expression. Whoever says anything against Castro's regime is executed or kidnapped and disappears.

The Cuban people are starving for the truth because of the economic backwardness they are living in. The government is the only producer of what little it produces. Besides, it depends on the USSR to survive.

Fidel Castro, a frustrated communist revolutionary, has the entire Cuban people working under the regime's orders; of course, with trained assassins behind them to see that they carry out orders.

They stand in long lines to purchase a little food at the price set by the government.

Cuban children, when they reach a certain age, are placed under the control of the state which puts them to work where it is more suitable.

What Cuban is not going to try to seek an opportunity to escape from that hell which some ignorant people call paradise because they do not know it?

The Cubans know what it is not to be free. They know what it means not to be able to run your own life. They know what it is to be treated like an animal.

What a pity to be deceived in such a way. That is why we Guatemalans do not believe in groups who grant power by means of violence or revolution to turn Guatemala into another Cuba.

The Nicaraguans were deceived and are now suffering the same consequences as the Cubans.

We are offering to collect funds to pay the fare to Cuba for all those who are inciting the people to violence; to all those promoting communist ideas; who are attacking the system, because the resentment which characterizes these failures makes them feel like strangers in their own land. The University Higher Council (CSU), the University Students Association (AEU), the Poor People's Guerrilla Army (EGP), the United Revolutionary Front (FUR), the Armed People's Organization (ORPA) and the Rebel Armed Forces (FAR) and others are nothing but small groups which make plenty of noise because that is all they do.

Accept our offer so that Guatemalans can continue working for our free Guatemala, which greatly needs working men and not professional communist charlatans.

We know that there are problems in Guatemala but they can only be solved in a system of freedom.

**Guatemalans:** Protect yourself. Know your enemies.

CSO: 3010

GUATEMALA

BRIEFS

INTA LAND DISTRIBUTION--The National Agrarian Transformation Institute [INTA] has distributed 568 urban [as heard] land titles in Las Chapernas, Escuintla; Jalabi, in Nueva Concepcion, and Los Angeles in El (Cuervo), San Jose. The ceremony for this purpose was presided over by engineer Luis Felipe Escobar, president of INTA. Escobar said the institution is implementing the plans made by the present government to give the peasants land which they have occupied for several years and made productive. He added that General Lucas Garcia wishes to leave as a mark of his administration the giving of titles to urban lands to peasants where they can build their own homes, thereby improving their standard of living. [Text] [PA230350 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 23 Apr 80]

ELECTION ABSTENTIONS ADMITTED--Professor Walfre Orlando Del Valle, director of the elections register, told the news media yesterday that it is true that there was absenteeism in the municipal elections. He added: This is partly due to the fact that the political parties did not cooperate, as they have done on other occasions, in having the citizens go to the polls to deposit their votes. The official noted that a large percentage of the Guatemalan people are not aware of their civil obligation to vote in favor of the person they think is suitable to direct the future of the people. He said: In this regard, I believe that the political parties are partially responsible for this since these parties are only active during the pre-election period. That is, he noted, the parties do not cooperate in creating a greater awareness among the Guatemalans who can vote. They must maintain a continuous campaign so that the citizens comply with their obligations. He stated: The parties should also cooperate so that the Guatemalans who can vote optatively (those who do not know how to read or write) may also participate in the democratic process of electing authorities for the benefit of the people. [Text] [PA260002 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 22 Apr 80 p 6]

CAPITAL DRAIN--Private capitalists have been taking up to 8 million quetzales a week out of Guatemala, the monetary board has estimated. This has caused concern among the administrators of the national monetary reserves since it is estimated that from 1 to 4 million quetzales have been drained in the last few weeks to the detriment of the country's economic stability. Guatelaman bank reports confirmed that the capital drain has affected overall public and private spending because it has also led to additional

demands for imports and used up foreign exchange that should have gone to the development of the social projects that the government wants [words indistinct] economic activities. The board also disclosed through the banking authorities that the psychological impact of the Central American political crisis cannot be technically controlled or neutralized. Therefore, it is appropriate to foresee measures that will establish a regulatory system to stop the drain in national reserves. [Text] [PA252143  
Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 25 Apr 80]

CSO: 3010

HONDURAS

GOVERNMENT ACCUSED OF REPRESSION, HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

PA241801 Paris AFP in Spanish 1933 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 23 Apr (AFP)--In a news conference held here today, the Honduran Socialist Party (PASO) denounced "a new outbreak of repression and the violation of the fundamental human rights aimed against the country's political and popular organizations. [Quotation marks as received]

PASO charged that the police and national investigation authorities arrested 16 party members and supporters as well as a minor.

PASO reported that "the authorities will not allow the prisoners' relatives to visit them and that some of the prisoners were taken to military posts at night and that others have been seen handcuffed at the Salvadoran border."

The party submitted a writ of habeas corpus to the Supreme Court on behalf of the prisoners. However, the writ has rejected, "despite the fact that constitutional principles are being violated with this action." PASO president Marco Virgilio Carias said.

In a criticism of the government made public here today, the PASO calls for "an end to arbitrary procedures and demands that the authorities of the military government abide by the legal principles established in the republic."

Carias urged all the "sister organizations to express their militant solidarity with the PASO in order to obtain the release of all the workers, peasants, students and professionals who are being kept at various prisons in the country."

CSO: 3010

HONDURAS

**PEASANT LEADER DECRIMES SECURITY FORCE HARASSMENT**

PA192306 San Pedro SULA TIEMPO in Spanish 11 Apr 80 p 28

[Text] The organized peasants in the southern part of the country are threatening to take action to defend themselves if the government does not put a stop to harassment by agents of the public security force (FUSEP) and bullies hired by landowners.

Santos Pineda, president of the regional branch of the Honduran Peasants National Association (ANACH) in that area, announced that discontent is general.

He warned that the peasants can no longer bear the repressive activities carried out with the acquiescence of the officials of the National Agrarian Institute (INA).

He said it is unfortunate that after having distributed the land to the peasants, the INA should take a strong hand against the former landowners who want to resort to violence to recover their expropriated lands.

The ANACH leader revealed that hired hands of farmers Ortensia Guillen and Francisco Amaya are using weapons of all calibers to harass the peasant members of the "Jocomico" group.

He added that the peasants are already preparing to repel these attacks as they have exhausted all other means through appeals submitted to the INA and FUSEP authorities.

Finally he said the peasants will prove to be a strongly organized sector capable of defending themselves with their own means.

CSO: 3010

COMMENTARY ON COMMUNIST THREAT

PA111914 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 11 Apr 80 PA

[Commentary: The Danger That the Honduran People Should Carefully Avoid]

[Excerpts] The loss of freedom and all the other human rights is what comes as a result of a people's dissatisfaction and unrest. The end of democracy is the final outcome.

This is the greatest danger floating over the Hondurans at this moment when Central America has become a boiling pot as a result of the instigations of powerful financial interests--interests beyond this continent--and the Marxist domino theory. [passage omitted]

We are not a fertile ground for exotic ideas and unleashed passions which efforts are being made to tempt us into adopting. This is not being done to make us more prosperous and happy--something that cannot be done with a magic wand--but to pay a service to the totalitarian and expansionist power that pays in cash, with rubles, and which honors those here who want to be traitors to the fatherland.

It should not be believed that the Hondurans will let themselves be fooled by these gentlemen who sing the beauties of the communist paradise and the ineffable attractions of the dictatorship of the proletariat. [passage omitted]

At present, two interesting situations are taking place in our country: the country's great majority has received with enthusiasm the convoking of constituent deputy elections, which represents the most advanced step in the process of return to constitutional order.

However, there is a stubborn minority that does not want this election to take place because it wants to believe it will be a farce. That is how the antidemocratic fanatics think and this is what they do everywhere, for the simple reason that since they are a minority they can depend on the people's vote or on free elections. They then appeal to armed insurgency and to liberation movements paid for by others--by those interests we have already mentioned --who have been the champions of lies and the archetypes of oppression. [passage omitted]

This minority is holding a systematic and sordid campaign to prove that the possibility of our armed forces having modern equipment is undesirable. That minority knows very well how the supply of arms--some of them very sophisticated--for groups that have decided on a liberation of Central American people by force is proliferating in the area. They say that these people are exploited by Yankee imperialism and now is the time to put them under the imperialism of the Hammer and Sickle.

The position of the agents of the good news is that of opposing any U.S. desire to improve the defensive capacity of our army and they hail the Soviet Union's strengthening of the offensive power of its mercenaries. [passage omitted]

As we see it, it would not be worthwhile discussing this matter if it were only a matter of violence by some small groups of local extremists. But we cannot disregard the fact that these heroes of chaos have connections and commitments beyond our borders and that they could be crazy enough to bring to Honduras the armed intervention of foreign governments and mercenary brigades.

This is why they are opposed to a normalization of our situation through the holding of elections and a constitutional government. This is why they stubbornly oppose a strengthening and modernization of the army.

Our people have no inclination to respond to incitements to violence. On the contrary, there is a well-defined disposition toward social peace. The peaceful resistance of the Hondurans in the face of the promoters of anarchy and armed struggle is clearly established in the slogan that is being made known through the communications means. The slogan affirms: I have the right to live. The slogan adds: I have the right to live in peace. It concludes by asserting: I have the right to live in peace in my fatherland.

This right has to be safeguarded, and it will be, because in the face of such a serious threat to the Hondurans and the fatherland, the people and the government are closely united and are deeply solidity.

CSO: 3010

HONDURAS

BRIEFS

OFFICIAL DENIES HIRING SOMOZISTS--Lt Col Carlos Reyes Barahona, coordinator of the Bajo Aguan project, has said that a report published by the daily newspaper LA TRIBUNA on 23 April to the effect that the National Agrarian Institute (INA) is hiring former Somoza guardsmen is groundless. The report, which begins on the front page and continues on the second page of Wednesday's issue of the newspaper, notes that the INA is hiring a group of Nicaraguan citizens [words indistinct] would displace Hondurans [words indistinct]. This is not happening, the official said. Reyes said that the only Nicaraguan working on the project is a young man holding the position of service chief. He is earning 417 lempiras and not the amount listed by the newspaper. He was selected for the position because of the scarcity of qualified personnel willing to work on this important project of the reformed sector. [Excerpts] [PA252129 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 25 Apr 80]

CAPITAL FLIGHT ABROAD DENIED--Economy Minister Carlos Manuel Zeron yesterday denied that there has been a heavy train of capital through transfers abroad and described the statement made by Julio Caceres, president of the Honduran Workers Confederation (CTCH) as speculation. Caceres said 200 million lempiras had been taken out of Honduras. It is believed to be the largest amount of capital to be withdrawn from the country, and could have critical repercussions on the national economy. The economy minister, however, feels that this statement is false. Nothing of the kind has happened, Zeron said, especially not anything involving so spectacular a figure as to take us all by surprise. Logically, the best authority to discuss this situation is the president of the Central Bank of Honduras, but as a member of the Board of Directors of that institution, I can say that to my knowledge, there is no truth to the statement made by the president of the CTCH, the minister said. Explaining the situation, the minister also said there have been transfers of money to be used for routine commercial transactions, but it does not come close to the sum of 200 million. The statement made has no basis, particularly during present circumstances, when the country's international monetary reserves have risen because of the excellent sales of coffee that we have achieved, he said. We have sold more coffee than in the past 2 years in addition to wood, meat and other products which continue to produce foreign exchange for the entire country. Hence, we do not see what basis there is for that statement, the minister said. [Excerpt] [PA271525 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1405 GMT 26 Apr 80]

CALL FOR FUNCTIONAL STATE COUNCIL

PA210500 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 9 Apr 80 pp 1, 3

[Article by Wilfredo Montalvan: "The State Council," dated 7 April]

(Excerpts) We get closer every day to 4 May 1980, the historic date on which, according to the announcements made by the leaders of our revolution, the State Council will be established in fulfillment of the program of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction. We have noted, both by persons who are visiting from abroad and in our own compatriots, a marked interest in this event that will undoubtedly help to give an even clearer idea of the revolutionary process in which we Nicaraguans are engaged.

For this reason, we have considered it to be of public interest to express our opinion on this matter, not only because of the suspense which has been generated with regard to it, but also because its functioning will one way or another affect the country's future juridical, political and economic structure. This event is so important that we believe all organizations and all citizens who want to do so should make a pronouncement regarding the proper scope of the State Council, since for the first time in our history, we Nicaraguans have won the right to express our opinion and participate in decisions which affect the national community.

The junta's program that was published 1 month after the overthrow of the dictatorship does not clearly define the functions of the State Council.  
(passage omitted)

But from the contents of the junta program, we can reach three basic conclusions:

First: That the Council of State will share legislative functions with the government junta.

Second: That said council will insure a broad representation of the political, economic and social forces which have contributed to the overthrow of the Somozist dictatorship.

Third: That the State Council will be made up of 33 members representing the aforementioned organizations.

As far as the first conclusion is concerned, we believe that in the constitutions of all the democratic states that we know of, the executive reserves the right to present draft laws to parliaments, congresses, legislative assemblies and State Councils. However, the representatives of organizations, whether individually or jointly, always have this right too, because for this not to be so would be a violation of the people's sovereignty, which is the reason for existence and the very essence of this necessary institution. It would be beneficial for the junta to explain whether the article's mention of sharing legislative functions means that the junta is reserving the right to veto or use the power to reject any draft that is submitted for its consideration following approval by the State Council. If this is so, or if the procedure to be followed is not clearly regulated, the State Council would be no more than a simple figurehead and its very existence would be threatened, because the people in our new Nicaragua do not wish to continue carrying the burden of paying salaries to representatives whose function would have no impact on the national welfare.

Regarding the second conclusion, we think it is very wise to ensure a broad national representation of those forces which contributed to the overthrow of the Somoza dictatorship. In this regard, we believe that the organizations which appear in the program are the ones that have won this right, not the ones which emerged after the victory, as has been expressed by some leaders of our revolution. An organization which did not exist before the overthrow of the dictatorship cannot have helped to produce this overthrow regardless of the fact that individually some or all of its members contributed, because representation is not granted to persons but to organizations. I must say that we leaders of the Social Democratic Party [PSD] could benefit from the thesis of those who support a restructuring of the council, because the PSD is a new organization that emerged after the overthrow of the dictatorship, but matters of principle prevent us from agreeing to its participation. The program should be carried out as originally conceived because justice and right so prescribe and because laws should be respected, not adjusted to the will of one or more "bosses" of the moment.

Regarding the third conclusion that the State Council will be made up of 33 members, considering the manner of distribution, it can logically be deduced that the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] will have 11 delegates which, added to 5 of the Patriotic Front, 3 of the broad opposition front which has adopted the FSLN's political guidelines, and another 2 (the clergy and National Autonomous University of Nicaragua) total 21 State Council representatives on which the FSLN will have a determinating influence. This gives the FSLN a broad majority and permits it--without needing to disrupt the junta program--to give participation to the so-called mass organizations (Sandinist Workers Central, Sandinist Defense Committees, the Luisa Amanda Espinoza Association of Nicaraguan Women, the 19 July Youth, the Farm Workers Association). It could choose them from among the 11 representatives to which it is directly entitled because of its leadership of the national insurrection.

This broad participation of the FSLN in the State Council should inspire its leaders to consider the need for this institution to be a true deliberating assembly with the powers proper to an operational organization, rather than a figurehead as some enemies of democracy would have it. The other organizations, for their part, should understand that this State Council is temporary and that in time the people, exercising the democratic rights they have won, will choose their representatives in the proportion that they feel responds to their interests and not to the interests of privileged cliques as occurred in the past.

In closing, it should be said that it would be interesting to see State Council representatives who are not willing to blindly receive slogans and are not interested in obtaining privileges, but are free men, worthy successors of Sandino and Pedro Joaquin Chamorro C. who, inspired by the purest patriotism, devote themselves to the task of drafting laws that help to reconstruct the nation, which needs its best sons today more than ever. "The pigsty" is behind us. It is time for us to have an assembly of representatives that reflect the valor, sacrifice and intelligence that are the natural attributes of Nicaraguans.

CSO: 3010

NICARAGUA

RAMIREZ ANSWERS QUESTIONS ON STATE COUNCIL

PA220008 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0100 GMT  
20 Apr 80

[Interview with junta member Sergio Ramirez Mercado on "El Pueblo Quiere Saber" program"--live]

[Excerpts] (Ramirez Mercado) I want to tell you that the State Council is to be a legislative and not just a consultative body. It will have legislative functions in cooperation with the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction. In addition, the State Council will be a political forum. It will be a political forum in which the political, trade union and peoples organizations will come [words indistinct] and freely discuss their views. This is an expression of the veritable democratic pluralism of the peoples Sandinist revolution.

Some organizations will not belong to the council contrary to what was stipulated in the original law approved immediately after our victory. But that law had been formulated before the victory. For instance, the Group of 12 will not participate in it. That group was a political tool of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] created by the FSLN; now the Group of 12 has been incorporated into the revolutionary process and it no longer exists. The former members of the United People's Movement which participated in the final stage of the struggle against the Somoza dictatorship will not be on the council either since they no longer exist.

There are some new organizations which did not even exist back then. For instance, there is Misurasata which is the Miskito-Sumu-Rama organization of the Atlantic coast. They will have a seat on the State Council. Then there are other organizations which like the Workers Front [FO] assumed a counterrevolutionary stance during the first phase of the process and were outlawed. Therefore, they will not be on the State Council.

[Question] My name is Cesar Matos Lopez, a construction worker. Since the State Council is going to be established on 4 May, I would like to know what role the Nicaraguan Socialist Party will play in the council? Also, what will the State Council do for the working class?

[Answer] The Socialist Party belongs to the Patriotic Front of the Revolution and, therefore, it has a role to play on the State Council which will be established on 4 May, the day of national dignity. There can be no doubt about that. As to your other question, we can in no way limit workers' expectations of the State Council. It is no more than an organ of the revolution, a tool of the revolutionary process, a forum for political discussion, an opinion forum and an auxiliary organ for the government junta in the enactment of laws here. [1 minute break in transmission]

[Question] I am Francisco Gomez Cortes. Will the FO be allowed to participate in the State Council? It has been publicized that these counterrevolutionary elements have been found possessing weapons. They have been staging attacks and harassing garrisons and stations of the Sandinist police. The people should know if they are going to participate on the council or not because the people think these counterrevolutionary elements should not be allowed to participate. They are paid by yankee imperialism and have received dollars from CIA elements here in Nicaragua since before the revolutionary victory on 19 July 1979.

[Answer] I have to tell you that those organizations that have conspired against the Sandinist revolutionary process cannot be represented in a democratic organ of the revolution. That is the case of the FO and other organizations which have made the mistake of not properly assessing what course our revolutionary process is taking. We hope that the State Council will be a really democratic forum of opinion but it cannot become a counterrevolutionary forum.

[Question] I am Enrique Velarde. One thing that concerns me as leader of the Nicaraguan Workers Central, Companero Ramirez, is that we have heard that the Sandinist front's mass organizations will participate in the State Council. My question is who decided that those organizations could participate in it? Another question is: Do you not think that the various organizations that will be on the State Council should hold a meeting or news conference to discuss various aspects or reach certain agreements?

[Answer] Answering your last question first, it would be impossible for the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction which is the government authority in the country to issue decrees and enact laws in consultation with the diverse organizations existing in the country. That is why we are trying to decide the makeup of the State Council in the most democratic way possible without resorting to consultations that would take many weeks or even months and would finally prevent its establishment. If such consultations were held, all the political organizations would begin to request representation. They would want to have a certain number of representatives and such an abstract democratic ideal would keep the State Council from being established.

As to your first question, the facts are pushing us to include the Sandinist mass organizations on the State Council. This reflects what we see as the political and union reality in the country. The Sandinist Workers Central, the Farmworkers Association, the Luisa Amanda Espinoza Women's Association and the 19 July Sandinist Youth exist as do other political and trade union organizations in the country which will also be included. This is the political situation that we are analyzing so the assembly--the State Council--will be as democratic as possible and all voices and opinions will be heard and included in it.

[Question] I am Alfonso Calero, Managua head of the Peoples Social Christian Party, and am worried about something. Now that the State Council is going to be set up, will all the traditional parties that never participated in the struggle be given a vote? For instance, we have parties that participated in the struggle and now belong to the Revolutionary Patriotic Front such as the Independent Liberal Party, our party and other organizations. They will have the same vote. Why is this? What would be the reward of those that fought alongside the Front if they are going to have the same vote in the council as the parties that did not fight? I am speaking about the Democratic Conservative Party, the Social Christian Party and other organizations such as the Confederation for Unity of Trade Unions that did not get involved in the struggle as we did. Yet, they are going to have an equal vote on the State Council.

[Answer] Well, this is a difficult question for me to answer. I would say that in a way I agree with Companero Calero. There are past organizations here which did not participate in the antidictatorial struggle. When the people decided that the way to overthrow the Somoza dictatorship was an armed struggle, they were afraid of it and wanted to discredit it. When the Sandinist Front stated that the only way to change the system here was by destroying the Somozists' power apparatus--which was the national guard--to the last minute those organizations opposed the disappearance of the national guard and conspired one way or the other so the national guard would survive Somozism and at least part of the corrupt and murderous national guard would play a political role after the dictatorship had been toppled. Companero Calero is right about all that. However, we have to stick to the political facts and Companero Calero can be rest assured that the quality of participation in the State Council will not be determined by the number of votes that an organization has, but by the strength, that is, the truth of its arguments.

The organizations that agree with the revolution and are working with the process are the organizations that will have the most strength and the most political clout in the country. Those organizations that are alien to the revolutionary process or may turn against it will be dealt with by Nicaraguan history itself but for now a guarantee of the stability of this revolutionary process is that those who are right and those who are not, those who participated in the struggle and those who did not, those who made victory possible and even those who wanted to foil that victory have a voice in the State Council. That is a guarantee that the Nicaraguan people should have so that the process will continue advancing.

[Question] I am Maria Lourdes Casco. One of the worries that I would like Companero Ramirez Mercado to address himself to is what he thinks about the Nicaraguan democratic movement positions on participation in the State Council since they speak of participation on an equal footing with the FSLN?

[Answer] We are faced with a political reality in the country. The FSLN not only won the war leading the armed people against the dictatorship but the FSLN has become consolidated as the political leader of this revolutionary process. Therefore, we could not say that there is equal representation among the political forces in the country. We cannot say that all political and trade union forces have the same strength. Obviously the FSLN is the biggest, politically strongest organization here, and has the most prestige among the people. The people feel it is their own political organization. In other words, the FSLN is the vanguard of this process and of the Nicaraguan people. This must necessarily be reflected in the makeup of the State Council and it is precisely what will guarantee that, with the participation of all other national political forces, the council will carry out the democratic mission entrusted by the revolution. Therefore, it is obvious that the FSLN must have a larger number of representatives than the other political organizations that will participate in the council.

[Question] I am Miriam Melendez de Mendez. We have all heard about the State Council. What is the council? What will it do, issue decrees or what? What will it do?

[Answer] Well, Miriam, I think we will use your question to explain to the Nicaraguan people in general what the council will be. The council was conceived even before our revolutionary victory as an organization that would serve for our people and, their political and trade union organizations to express themselves, state their views, discuss the future of our revolution and cooperate with the government junta in the enactment of the country's revolutionary laws. This is a way of promoting the pluralism that our revolution has promised and the democratic consolidation of our revolutionary process.

The State Council will provide the opportunity for all those voices that want to be heard and all those opinions that want to promote the revolutionary process to express themselves freely according to the democratic guarantees of our process. Of course--and this should not be cause for alarm or scare us--the State Council will also include some voices that will come out against the revolutionary process. But we honestly think it is better for them to come out in the State Council where they can be refuted by others who favor the revolutionary process. This is a way that we think will help consolidate the peoples democracy in Nicaragua, a real democracy and not a formal or electoral democracy as many would like to see here. Many Nicaraguans died for that real democracy.

As to the State Council's role concerning laws and decrees, the State Council will do two things: first any member who has the endorsement

of a certain number of his fellow representatives can propose laws. He can recommend decrees for discussion by the State Council and if they are approved by the council, they then go to the government junta and are enacted as laws after the junta reviews them. What does this mean? It means that the labor, peasant, revolutionary organizations will have the opportunity of promoting the laws that recover their historic rights, the advance of the revolutionary process, the achievements of the working class in Nicaragua. This is something very important that Nicaraguans should be clear about. This is a time in our revolutionary process when the mass and labor organizations will be able to promote revolutionary laws in the State Council, and the council will also have the power to review those decrees and laws that the government junta proposes. If the junta wants to enact a law, it will have to forward it to the council so it can discuss it, review it and then return it to the junta so it is published in the gazette and becomes a law. This is a lovely way of practicing democracy in Nicaragua.

CSO: 3010

PLANNING MINISTER SPEAKS ON ECONOMIC GOALS

PA192203 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Report by Wilfredo Lopez Balladares from La Gruta Javier]

[Excerpt] As we arrived here Planning Minister Commander Henry Ruiz was addressing the delegates to this very important People's Industrial Corporation (COIP) seminar. Commander Ruiz said that understanding the political role of the [words indistinct] and especially of COIP means understanding the change sought in the form and content of the new Sandinist economy. We are seeking an economy whose raison d'etre will not be based on the search for (?profits) for those who own the means of production. The key objective of the new Sandinist economy will be to meet the needs of our people who have been exploited by the oligarchy and imperialism for years. However, he added, the revolutionary transformation of the economy must be achieved within a harmonious process which prevents the crises resulting from unemployment, the high cost of living and so forth. It must be balanced; that is, it must eliminate extreme differences between the countryside and the city, between areas and so forth. Without doing violence to major economic laws, the process of accumulation and formation of the Sandinist economy should insure and consolidate economic independence so Nicaraguans will be the real makers of our destiny.

Commander Ruiz continued by telling the crowd gathered here that this process will become consolidated to the extent that the support and selfless spirit of the working class will permit the laying down of the economic groundwork for the conscientious regulation of the economic process by society. This entails the consolidation and advance [words indistinct], the core of the new accumulation and therefore the Sandinist economy.

During his opening remarks, Commander Ruiz added that some accomplishments still elude him 8 months after the revolution. [words indistinct], understanding the problems of backwardness and underdevelopment is one of those achievements that to many is an academic problem and not the real thing. To determine the probabilities of economic development in an emerging, crisis economy is really a major task requiring historic responsibility. The working class, the peasantry, experts, administrators,

(words indistinct) businessmen, the forces that support this process cannot remain indifferent to the task of transformation outlined by the Sandinist economy. We must have permanent, constant, sustained efforts to accomplish it. Workers have to understand it because it is an imperative for the people, as was the mandate fulfilled by the Sandinist National Liberation Front when it toppled Somoza and his followers.

CSO: 3010

FRANCISCO LOPEZ INTERVIEWED ON ATC

PA251835 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 21 Apr 80 p 3

[Interview with Francisco Lopez; date and place not given]

[Text] We recently held an interview with Companero Francisco Lopez, organization secretary of the Farm Workers Association [ATC]. During the interview he explains the ATC's attitude toward the organized advance of the Nicaraguan farm workers.

We hereby urge our readers to read this document carefully.

Question: What can you tell us about the organized advance of the ATC since its organization in December?

Answer: After the celebration of the great national ATC constituent assembly we have striven to consolidate the organizational activities which we have promoted in all departments.

Therefore, starting this year we established a work plan and began to promote departmental assemblies.

Starting with these activities implemented during the last week in January for the purpose of consolidating our organizational and political tasks throughout the country, we have held departmental assemblies in Masaya, Carazo, Leon, Matagalpa, Boaco and Esteli. We will hold 10 more weekly assemblies on Sundays in order not to hamper production.

The Departmental Assemblies

Question: What are the goals of the departmental assemblies?

Answer: The goal of the assemblies is to establish a complete permanent and stable structural organization and create the bases for the future strengthening of each of the departments in order to consolidate our work and develop with greater vigor and energy.

Another goal is to exercise the masses in revolutionary democracy, such as their participation, by means of delegates, in the election of the departmental executive committee and in the central report to be presented at the assemblies.

We have also assumed the task of creating municipal committees. This task was begun in April and is very important because in this manner we have direct access to the people since the departmental committees will be based on the municipal committees and these are based on the people.

This is a pyramidal structure that will allow us to create a more objective directorate, a more scientific program and a greater consolidation of our task in organizing the workers and will, in the future, be a strong and efficient organization that will really defend the workers' interests.

We must promote our class organization because of the recent attacks by the more reactionary bourgeoisie sectors against our organization. These attacks mean that we are on the right path.

Because of the extent to which our organization is being attacked by recalcitrant sectors, we must become aware of the work we are doing. What would really be cause for concern would be if the bourgeoisie and the oligarchic sectors praised us.

#### The ATC Has 100,000 Members

Question: At the present time, what is the membership of ATC?

Answer: We can say that our organization has approximately 100,000 affiliates, and we plan to considerably increase this figure not only quantitatively, but qualitatively. Already we have increased the credit and service cooperatives, and at present we are working intensively with the small cotton and coffee growers. We are already working with the small cattlemen who on 20 April held an assembly at Chontales to create the department's small cattlemen's cooperative.

This organizational work in benefit of small producers will keep our compañeros from being deceived by the large producers anymore in their efforts to absorb them and secure water for their mill.

A specific case is that of the Matagalpa's coffee growers central cooperative, which has long deceived and exploited the small producers, a fact the latter have come to realize. They are now joining the ATC, their class organization.

This is precisely what is bothering the UPANIC [Union of Nicaraguan Agricultural Producers], the Matagalpa's coffee growers central cooperative. They are bothered by the fact that the ATC is working with the small coffee, cotton and cattle producers, knowing that the excessive profits, obtained through the exploitation of the small producers, are being considerably reduced.

#### Attention to the Small Producer

Question: What procedure is the ATC using to take care of the small producers?

Answer: The ATC is dividing the work to take care of the small producers, for which we are training compañeros at departmental as well as national level.

One of the greatest aspirations of the small producers has been the credit, financing and technical assistance through Procampo and the National Development Bank, and the assurance of food resources, since many of them live in remote sectors and have traditionally been the victim of loan sharks who sell them the staples at exceedingly high prices.

In that respect, we are promoting consumption cooperatives which will carry staple products to the mountains to be sold at reasonable prices.

In addition, we have solved one of the most serious problems of the small producers by canceling their debts for basic grains with Invierno, by reducing interest rates from 18 and 14 percent to 6, 7 and 9 percent, thanks not to the large producers, but to the efforts of ATC.

Question: What organizational problems have you had to face?

Answer: In the first place, we have had to face a lack of experience and an organizational tradition of the farmworkers due to the dictatorship's repression. However, they are very willing to organize themselves.

Naturally, such organizations as the Workers Front [FO], Nicaraguan Workers Central [CTN], Central of Labor Action and Unity [CAUS] and the Workers Revolutionary Movement [MORE], with their extreme left and opportunist attitudes are trying to hamper the advance of our organization.

In that respect, the ATC this year faced a production boycott promoted by some of these organizations. For example, in Chinandega we had to confront the FO and CUS; in Nueva Segovia the CAUS; in Granada the CNT and in Matagalpa and Jinotega the MORE.

In those departments we had to confront these organizations' efforts to encourage the peasants to occupy state or private lands without scruples, thus threatening our economy.

These problems are born from the resistance by the reaction against our practice to maintain a line consequent with the revolution and to instruct the farmworkers of their role in this revolution. It is not a matter of supporting either opportunistic or demagogic promises which are not going to be fulfilled, or demagogic and radical attitudes, knowing that the country at this moment needs to come out of the present state of chaos and misery.

Therefore, we have designed a plan of action for which we are going to fight. We are very clear on this issue and we must continue in our determination to consolidate the revolution.

## ATC Does Not Encourage Demagogic Occupation of Lands

Question: The farmworkers face the problem of land ownership. Does the ATC encourage the occupation of land?

Answer: The farmworkers association does not encourage the demagogic occupation of lands by exhorting the compañeros to engage in such actions.

We are aware, however, of the need for the redistribution of the land; that there are landowners who hoard large extensions of land which to a great extent remain uncultivated.

The ATC guides the just demands of the workers, poor peasants and semi-proletarians who, in their need to survive, often seek to obtain their natural aspirations by expropriating uncultivated land and making it productive.

At this moment we face several problems such as unemployment and basic grains production. We support and guide those demands that are justified; but we do not want these occupations to be decided by just anybody, but handled within the framework of true justice. Thus, the occupations must be organized so that they may produce collectively.

## Uncultivated Land for Poor Peasants

Question: Is it not possible that the occupation of lands may turn farmworkers into peasants?

Answer: If the occupation of land is done indiscriminately, the time will come when we will not be able to control them. That is precisely what organizations such as CTN, CUS and MORE are trying to do by encouraging land occupations in places where the land is producing, and thus create chaos.

When the ATC leads a justified occupation of uncultivated land, we are very careful in making sure that the compañeros involved are not permanent farmworkers, but poor peasants, semiproletarians who have worked rented lands, or settlers; those who work part-time in harvesting exportable farm products, and the rest of the year must use their ingenuity to subsist.

It is with these compañeros that we promote this type of production in uncultivated lands, suitable for the production of basic grains and horticulture.

In the people's property area, the ATC establishes agreements with the regional INRA to lend, for the benefit of the collectivity, those lands that are not going to be used by the state entities.

We would be taking a step backward in history by making peasants out of farmworkers with steady work.

In our political and organization efforts, we try to raise the awareness of our compañeros and encourage them to work, once the last harvest is completed, in the people's property area or the private area to help in the recollection of the export farm products.

**COMMANDER RUIZ DISCUSSES ROLE OF APP IN REVOLUTION**

PA251220 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 20 Apr 80 pp 1, 3

[Text] Revolutionary commander Henry Ruiz, minister of planning, yesterday explained the political role of the people's property area [area propiedad del pueblo--APP] within the new concept of the Sandinist economy during the seminar being held by the People's Industrial Corporation (COIP) in the Xavier Grotto.

"The role of mass organizations in the revolutionary process" will be discussed today by Commander Carlos Nunez, member of the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN).

Another lecturer at this important seminar, held for technicians, directors and administrators of COIP, was Companero Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the government junta, who discussed the Sandinist project of Government of National Reconstruction.

At the seminar, which ends today, Companero Dennis Melendez, deputy secretary general of the Sandinist Workers Central, discussed the role of labor unions in the revolution and Ernesto Leal, director of COIP, spoke of the importance of the corporation in the development of the new Nicaraguan economy.

Minister of Industries Fernando Gusman gave the opening remarks, outlining the objectives and importance of the seminar.

**Commander Ruiz' Speech**

Commander Henry Ruiz, a member of the FSLN National Directorate, first discussed the political nature of the APP and the new concept of the Sandinist economy, designed to satisfy the needs of the people rather than to seek private profit for those possessing the means of production, as in the past.

Commander Ruiz said that this requires a profound change in which the economy no longer is at the service of those classes which own the means of production and which are capable of appropriating the greater part of the goods produced by the workers.

Ruiz noted the great difference between the Somozist economy and the new Sandinist economy. Somoz's objective, Commander Ruiz said, was the enrichment of a few and the impoverishment of many. The new Sandinist economy, on the contrary, he said, will center its efforts on meeting the growing needs of the classes which produce the nation's wealth--the workers.

He said that all economic efforts in this phase must be centered on consolidating the revolution in order to create the conditions that guarantee a phase of transition toward the true Sandinist economy.

#### The Political Role of the APP

Commander Ruiz said that for the APP to meet its objectives, it is necessary to meet the pressing needs of the population, consolidate the new production structure, promote the participation of the workers in the management of the state's economy and above all to center all efforts on generating greater profits.

He said that the COIF plays an important role in the development of the new Sandinist economy, as an important productive sector of the APP.

Commander Ruiz said that a central political objective is to avoid supply shortages, the inflation generated by them, unemployment and other factors which would create favorable conditions for counterrevolutionary forces to carry out a destabilization process.

He emphasized that the existence of the APP is vital for planning, which seeks to reconcile the conflicts of interests between APP and the private sector that are generated by their very nature. Planning, he added, is an attempt to capture and make optimum use of the human and material resources owned by Nicaragua in order to combat unemployment, malnutrition, illiteracy, poverty and underdevelopment.

#### Scientific Planning Is Necessary

The establishment of the APP, Commander Ruiz said, as a form of social property, makes real planning possible, to the extent that it places in the hands of the state, and through the state in the hands of the workers, the opportunity to have access to the means of production and to allow these means to be used to meet the needs of Nicaraguan society.

However, he said, the management of the APP should not stray from scientific planning, since that would involve a high economic, social and political cost. To manage the APP irresponsibly would be to waste the wealth that the people and their vanguard the FSLN wrested from Somozism.

The APP is the dynamic force, the central axis of the economic and social changes of the revolution, Commander Ruiz said.

Strikes, work stoppages, labor irresponsibility and administrative arrogance within the APP or the COIP go against the interests of our revolution.

Commander Ruiz said that today a new mentality should motivate everyone, our workers and peasants, to reestablish, maintain and increase productive capacity.

He called on the technicians of the APP and COIP, as well as administrators and directors to resolve the present planning problems.

#### Enterprises Should Be Schools of Political Awareness

Regarding the group of enterprises of the APP and the COIP, the revolutionary commander said that not only should they become effective units of production but that they should also, in daily practice, become schools for raising the political consciousness of the workers and a visible example of what the new production relationships will be.

He emphasized that the laborers and workers must become aware of the true role that they must fill and the APP enterprises should become a school of popular participation and popular power in which achievement of production goals is combined with transformation of the mentality of the one who manages and the one who labors--the administrator and the worker.

Finally, the commander urged the Sandinist people to redouble their efforts in these few months remaining until July, the first anniversary of the revolution, in order to achieve higher levels of organization, optimum production and a greater revolutionary conscience in practice.

CSO: 3010

NICARAGUA

FSLN, CST REPRESENTATIVES EXPLAIN LABOR UNITY

PA231909 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 13 Apr 80 p 3

[Interview with guerrilla commander Dora Maria Tellez and Sandinist Workers Central representative Lucio Jimenez over "Todos Pro La Revolucion" program carried by Channel 6 of the Sistema Sandinist Television Network-- interviewer and date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Companero Lucio Jimenez, why has the Sandinist Workers Central [CST] urged the working class to organize in a single workers federation?

[Jimenez] The achievement of the unity of all the people, particularly the workers, has been one of the main Sandinist goals. We believe that the 19 July victory has opened the doors for building a new society. We say the doors have opened because we need the revolutionary thrust of the workers who, acting as a single fist and with a single desire, will consolidate the Sandinist peoples revolution.

[Question] Companera Commander Dora Maria Tellez, although we already know the Sandinist National Liberation Front's [FSLN] positions that have been publicized we would like you to explain the FSLN's position regarding the workers union unity.

[Tellez] First of all, I must state that the workers form a single class. They must have a single organization on the basis of union unity.

However, we know that this is a process, with problems and difficulties. We are sure that it can be achieved. There is a conspiracy against this. There is a conspiracy against this by bourgeois reactionary sectors which on the one hand, work to unite themselves and, on the other hand, work to divide the workers. Backward sectors of the workers and union organizations also conspire against unity. There are also individuals who boycott union unity in practice even though in theory they support it, for example those of the Central of Labor Action and Unity (CAUS).

But there are also correct positions in favor of this unity. There is the position of the Sandinist front and the position of other parties. The Socialist Party, the Independent General Labor Confederation and the CST are organizations which are working for union unity.

Union unity is not just giving a head to a body or just only uniting an entire class without any objective. It is an attempt to unite all of the working class so that it will exercise its role in society as a single fist, so that it will exercise its leadership role in society through its own organization.

We view union unity not as an abstract project but as a specific task expressed every day in actions of the various unions. We know that it is difficult but it can be achieved. The position of the Sandinist front is quite clear on this.

[Question] Companera Commander Tellez, do you think ideological pluralism is a characteristic principle of the working class and that it should be the basis of union unity?

[Answer] Ideology is what the classes believe in according to their interests. Explained this way--perhaps too simply--the workers have an interest, their interest as workers. Other classes have their own interests. The ideology of the workers must be based on their own interests.

The problem is that there was an attempt in the past during the dictatorship and even now sometimes to confuse this situation. The ideological problem is not that each person should think like one wants him to think or as the FSLN wants them to think. If the workers have the same interests, if their struggles are the same, if the revolution is their strategic project and if the current characteristics of the revolution are their tactical project, then the ideological thought of the workers is the same. Therefore, the ideological pluralism of the workers should not or must not play a belligerent role.

[Question] Companera Tellez, you have said unity cannot be promoted for the sake of unity. It has to have objectives, not just heterogeneous, unclear objectives but specific ones. We would like to know what you think the immediate, specific objectives of the workers are and should be.

[Tellez] I said earlier that the issue of trade union unity is not abstract.

Workers do not form a union merely because they want to. They do not form a union under the revolution to make demands. We have discussed the defense and consolidation of the revolution. Unions have to be a training school for that. They should be the training school of the working class to perform their duties in guiding society. That is the role of the central organizations. That is why labor division cannot be allowed.

[Question] Companero Jimenez, what mechanisms are the CST promoting to secure labor involvement?

[Jimenez] Since the victory, we have achieved something very important and that is that 41 percent of production belongs to the people now. Therefore, it is impossible to guide the economy except through a mammoth

collective organization of all the workers' unions. The CST is promoting this through the economic reactivation assembly meetings. In those assemblies the workers ask the administrators what the situation is with raw materials, how the surplus is being distributed and what effect the drain of raw materials and things of this sort is having at any given time. We believe this is a major historic step. Since workers can be in the upper echelons and guide the economy, we have started to build the new society in which the collective interests of the workers are above the interests of a minority class.

[Tellez] I would like to explain workers' participation in management.

It is not a question of replacing the administration. It is important to point this out because some anarchic proposals have been made in this connection. There are some proposals that are not incidental and sometimes have led to the takeover of certain enterprises to replace management.

When we speak of participation by the mass organizations in state management we mean their ability to contribute to decisionmaking not to substitute the state administration.

[Question] Companera Tellez, what work do you think the revolutionary trade unions have to do now that we have to oppose imperialist meddling, the CIA conspiracies to cause economic, political and social destabilization, financial pressures and the imposition of negative conditions? What are the tasks of the revolutionary trade union movement?

[Tellez] We can see that imperialist meddling is not an occasional occurrence in our country but a permanent process. The revolutionary trade unions must be aware of that all the time. They must not only report the capital drain maneuvers but also other maneuvers such as lack of supplies, media maneuvers by the press agencies controlled by imperialism and a number of activities in which meddling has been noticeable.

The trade union is a spokesman for the working class, but it is also an educator. The role of the revolutionary trade unions should be to educate the working class as to how CIA intervention occurs.

The unions should first spot, then denounce and finally fight such things. Entrepreneurs are draining capital. Workers should plan ways to stop that drain. We have seen some indications of that. Then in addition to spotting supply problems, price gouging should be implacably persecuted because this is also being promoted by the CIA. The union must be present as a permanent educator, permanent spokesman and permanent source of light but it should also have a solid and firm stand on the situation and state its views. There is a major weakness to imperialist maneuvers and that is that the people are against it.

We have to insist on the role of the Sandinist Peoples Militias [MPS]. This is one of the tasks of the trade unions as far as CIA maneuvers in our country are concerned: the organization, formation and promotion of the MPS. They are the workers armed to defend the revolution and the country.

That defense is not limited to defending the borders and taking trenches behind border markers but it also includes internal defense and there should be an ideological and political side to it.

## SCAAS ORGANIZE FIRST PEOPLES MILITIAS

PA191415 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 8 Apr 80 p 7

[Text] Some 2,000 affiliates of the Union of Carpenters, Masons, Joiners and Related Workers (SCAAS) will make up the first group of peoples militias, said Ruben Sandino Calderon, the union's organization secretary.

Those 2,000 men will be the SCAAS' contribution to the peoples militias in defense of the revolution.

Fifteen SCAAS workers have received training as instructors and 20 others will leave in the next few days. These men will train the 2,000 men already listed.

### Proposed Assembly

The assembly announced by SCAAS late in March will be held in the next few weeks. During the assembly collective agreements will be signed which the union had negotiated with the Labor Ministry, the Managua Reconstruction Junta, the Housing and Settlements Ministry, the Nicaraguan Institute of Aqueducts and Sewers (INAA) and the Nicaraguan Construction Chamber.

### The New Clauses

One of the new points included in the collective agreement specifies that the mason helpers who perform the duties known as "cement filling" will rest 1 hour for every 4 hours of work, which will be paid. They will continue their work after the 1-hour recess.

Before the revolution's victory, this work was most difficult as it started at 0700 in the morning and often ended at 1000 at night [as printed]

The labor code establishes that in order for the workers to have the right to take a vacation it is necessary to work for 1 month. Ruben Sandino says that in the previous agreement the limit had been 15 days. The new agreement has no limit; thus the worker has a right to vacation once he starts working. [sentence as published]

The agreement also provides for the management to supply the tools; that is, the carpenter no longer has to buy and carry his tools. This will become effective within the next 2 months, time enough for the management to acquire the tools, Ruben Sandino concluded.

NICARAGUA

PASTORA REPORTS ON THOSE JOINING MILITIAS

PA281522 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 26 Apr 80

(Text) Commander Eden Pastora, comandante Cero, responsible for the organization of the Sandinist popular militias, reports thousands of Nicaraguans are joining the militias. Approached by reporters from Radio Sandino, during the presentation of the first territorial battalion of Managua, comandante Cero said: [begin recording]

[initial words indistinct] 800 more militiamen in Managua, including workers, peasants, humble people, long exploited, who now will join the ranks of the defenders of our revolution. The enthusiastic response of the people shows their determination to consolidate their revolution.

This battalion is to be known as "heroes and martyrs of Nueva Guinea" in tribute to a group of nearly 100 courageous compañeros who a year ago died in combat in that sector.

(Question) With this new group sworn in today, how many members does the popular militias have now?

(Answer) It is difficult to give an approximate figure because we have not yet computed the information being supplied from everywhere in Nicaragua. I can say, however, that there are several thousands already enlisted. You must remember that Nicaragua has over 2 million inhabitants and that hundreds of thousands workers and peasants, who constitute 60 percent of our population, are already identified with our popular Sandinist revolution and ready to defend it.

(Question) Finally, Comandante Pastora, could you explain the significance of the Nueva Guinea campaign to the popular Sandinist revolution?

(Answer) The Nueva Guinea campaign was the hardest military blow to our Sandinist revolution in its 20 years of struggle. In that campaign, out of 120 men who made the fighting force of our group, approximately 100 were killed in action there. It must be realized, however, that those 120 men were the best fighters chosen out of 600 on the Benjamin Zeledon front.

Our objective at the time was to open a guerrilla front in Nueva Guinea, attract attention of the national guard forces in the Rivas Isthmus and increase the guerrilla activity in the area to reduce the pressure on the internal front and open up the Isthmus of Rivas. The heavy casualties, however, were the result of a tactical error on the part of those courageous men who, rather than staying on the high points in the outskirts of Nueva Guinea, entered the enemy territory and were practically eliminated.

[Question] Did this action achieve the desired political success?

[Answer] Well, sometimes in war, victories or defeats generate political conditions. In this case, the front did obtain a political objective because it proved that in Nueva Guinea, being one of the most remote spots on Nicaraguan territory, there was a war going on; that Nicaragua had become a battlefield as there were battles going on everywhere in the country. [end recording]

CSO: 3010

NICARAGUA

PASTORA SCORES ROBETO FOR LEAVING JUNTA

PA270308 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Speech by Deputy Defense Minister Eden Pastora at Plaza of the Revolution prior to popular march to Government Palace to show support for the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and the government junta--live]

[Text] Companeros and brother workers of the rural areas and the city, companero militiamen, companeros of the mass organizations. What has happened to us with engineer Alfonso Robelo is nothing new. It had already occurred with one of the 12 when a Mr Mantica deserted from the struggle of the proletariat of the rural areas and the city. But on that occasion, Mantica, having reached Managua, was honest with the communications media. He said that he had withdrawn from the group of the 12 because he did not have enough love for his people, because he was moved by other illegitimate interests, because he was moved by the desire for fame and glory.

And now, what can Robelo say to these people? How can he...[interrupted by crowd shouting slogans] what can he say to these people when he has demonstrated that they are not his people? Why did Robelo leave the government junta of national reconstruction? For the same reason that he failed to send his children to teach in the literacy campaign. He left the government junta for the same reason that led him to send his children to Miami. Robelo left the side of the Sandinists because he is not a Sandinist and he is a hypocrite when he talks about our General [Sandino] of free men. He is a coward and a hypocrite when he speaks about our revolution.

Those are the reasons which led the engineer to leave the government junta of National Reconstruction. And it is again clearly demonstrated that it is not possible to mix water and oil. [applause]

The departure of Robelo was to our advantage because the junta of national reconstruction is now clean and clear, Sandinist and revolutionary. [applause, shouts of peoples power]

He left after the meeting of the Sandinist mass organizations at the Espana Multisports Center, when he heard the shouts of peoples power, of workers and peasants in power. He left with his hair on end from his fear.

He left because he realized that he was not in his environment. Our environment is that of the persons who smell of sweat, that of the compañeros with skin tanned by the sun and with hands calloused from work. [applause, shouting of slogans]

With or without Robelo, the revolution is irreversible, because the people are organizing--and organized people are triumphant. And the people, the workers and peasants, are arming in the Sandinist peoples militias, and an armed people will never be exploited, will never be crushed. Free fatherland. [crowd shouts: or death] Fatherland or death. [crowd shouts: We will triumph] [applause]

CSO: 3010

VARIOUS DISCUSSIONS ON ROBETO RESIGNATION

Arce, Wheelock, Ortega Opinions

PA240210 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 23 Apr 80

[News conference held by commanders of the revolution Bayardo Arce and Jaime Wheelock and Defense Minister Commander Humberto Ortega Saavedra in Managua on 23 April--presumably live. Participants do not identify selves before answering questions]

[Text] [Question] What are the real reasons for Alfonso Robelo's resignation?

[Answer] (?I think) that question was answered clearly by the declaration that national directorate member Bayardo Arce just read. I think it is answered if one reads the document well. We are going to distribute, right now we are [word indistinct] the text of our declaration. Now, [words indistinct] the reasons are that there have been a number of revolutionary government decisions affecting the distribution of wealth in our country, the distribution of the surplus produced by the public institutions with which engineer Robelo has not agreed.

[Presumably moderator] We are going to ask you to please identify yourselves before asking your questions. Any other companero, from the first row?

[Question] (?Julio Henriquez), of the new Nicaragua news agency. One of the reasons that Robelo [words indistinct] trying to disrupt the national unity created around the Sandinist peoples revolution. Do you think that Robelo's resignation will in any way (?affect) the national unity?

[Answer] First of all, we think that the national unity centers around two great forces in this country: the workers in the cities and the workers in the rural areas. They are the core of the national unity, that the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] has been structuring. At the same time, however, the revolution is based on the support of numerous sectors, patriotic sectors, business sectors, humble workers, maids, that is, the Nicaraguan people, who for more than 40 years had been oppressed, humiliated and exploited.

Thus, as regards engineer Robelo's resignation, we see only an attitude of quitting the revolution at a time when there would be more political advantages for the person who separates himself from the government than under other circumstances. Of course, we see that an effort has been made here to give the impression that a fissure in the national unity has been created. What has happened here is that engineer Robelo together with some sectors has forsaken the revolutionary positions but those sectors were never with the revolution. They never proclaimed national unity. We are referring to some outmoded, reactionary political sectors which have also become a part of the artificial political crisis. Therefore, the Sandinist front insists on its policy and stand of ineluctable national unity and also stresses that it is ready to defend national unity from disturbing elements who want to break and undermine it for personal and economic interests.

[Question by unidentified speaker] At yesterday's news conference [words indistinct] engineer Robelo said something which in my opinion was quite insulting. He seemed to suggest that the measures the government was taking somehow affect a government plan already discussed with other friendly governments. [Words indistinct] betraying the government plan idea. This confused me somewhat because I wanted to ask you [words indistinct] although the support of these governments has been shown quite clearly.

My second question is to what extent can the mixed economy be affected, that is, what will the reaction of certain private sectors groups be to Robelo's stand?

[Answer] First of all, we would like to point out that the national unity which the FSLN is promoting among the workers, and among all of the country's sectors, is also connected with the unity of all peoples, particularly those of Latin America, of all progressive, revolutionary and democratic sectors, and all (?friendly) and responsible governments of our America and our region. This unity is directly connected with the unity process of the Latin American peoples.

First, it is absolutely false that in the past, when we were fighting the Somozist dictatorship, Sandinism committed itself, and much less agreed, as is stated in the document read by Commander Arce, to any type of pact. We, in practice and in our daily dealings, during these months of revolutionary process, have clearly shown the democratic and pluralist nature of this revolutionary process. Also it is evident that the more mature, progressive and less reactionary sectors abroad have understood our process. This was seen in the various economic, political, cultural and diplomatic relations which our revolutionary government has met abroad and especially with the Latin American peoples and governments.

In regards to the acceptance of this situation, these types of changes in the process and program of national reconstruction and mixed economy reaffirmed in the Sandinist front communique, does not affect anyone, unless there are reactionary elements determined to be affected. The revolution and the Sandinist leadership do not affect anyone. However, the more

reactionary sectors abroad will permanently find fault and try to hamper the national reconstruction process based on a program which you know well.

[Question] Carlos Guadamuz of La Voz De Nicaragua: What foreign links or maneuvers are concealed by Robelo's resignation?

[Answer] We would not dare to specify that there is outside manipulation or that this is a plot contrived abroad that engineer Robelo's resignation fits in with. However, it is obvious that the international situation is very critical, as you newsmen well know, has been a return to the cold war. There are conflicts in the international field which are reflected today in the Caribbean situation. Within this context a political program, such as the one promoted by the Sandinist revolution in Nicaragua, has repercussions since it is a point of reference for the other countries in Latin America trying to find solutions to their own socioeconomic problems.

Obviously the projecting of an image of government or national crisis within this framework, could also have been inspired by international interests, but we cannot emphatically affirm it.

[Question] Joaquin Tagar of Radio Nacional de Espana: I wanted to ask two questions, one referring back to a previous question regarding relations between the revolution and the private sector. These relations especially recently, have not been very flexible and there has been some friction. In this context, will Robelo's resignation cause a further deterioration in this relationship? My second question refers to what will the Sandinist front do to give more credibility to the revolution in those countries in which the element of credibility was represented by Alfonso Robelo and the men who followed him? In the United States, for example, Robelo was the man who could go there and ask for support for the government and in spite of this, the \$75 million never arrived.

[Answer] Regarding the first question, the declaration just read by Companero Arce makes it perfectly clear that the Nicaraguan process is revolutionary. The defeat of Somoza was brought about by the armed and patriotic mobilization of the Nicaraguan people who are made up mostly of sectors which had been cruelly repressed and exploited and which represented our great neglected majorities.

Therefore, in order to insure a climate of peace, stability and lasting order, it was essential, in the Nicaraguan conditions, to create a system or regime [words indistinct] a program in which we were committed with our people, just like we are committed to make an agrarian reform and to use our natural resources to satisfy the most essential needs of our masses. This is why this revolution had to make changes and affect certain interests. This has been a blow to those sectors who thought they could establish an old-style democracy within the process. They have been gradually leaving. Some are opposing the revolution, leaving the country or sabotaging and draining capital from the country, while others support our process in a real effort to maintain national unity and have surrendered their former privileges to the people.

It is understandable that, where substantial changes are made, some persons will have diverging opinions. What we must note is that our commitment is with the people of Nicaragua--the great majorities who are basically workers and humble people. Also, at no time have we ever done anything but to apply, with some limitations, a program which the Nicaraguan people already knew. We promote the national reconstruction program and identify ourselves with the minimum platform revealed by the FSLN during the months prior to the rebellion.

It is understandable that, where great problems have existed and where there has been intensive exploitation, events may occur which are not promoted by the Sandinist front but which are having an effect, such as some land seizures or conflicts waged by the workers against their employers.

We have in no way promoted these events but they reflect a natural trend. Here in Nicaragua, during the Somoza times, peasants invaded lands in the northern part of the country. Now some land seizures have also taken place. However, if we evaluate the importance of these land seizures in regards to what could have happened if the people had expressed themselves with an all-out revolution, we can say it has been unimportant. Our main effort should be to organize, build and establish a harmonious climate which has been characteristic of the national reconstruction government and which the Sandinist front has promoted.

On the other hand I do not believe that our revolution's credibility is based on Robelo's prestige. The credibility of this revolution for all the democratic peoples and governments which have helped us is based on the Nicaraguan people--their patriotic and fighting attitude and their determination to fight with their contact bombs, their hunting rifles, home-made pistols and rudimentary weapons against a brutal military dictatorship which had been supported by one of the most powerful military and political forces in the world.

It is this desire for freedom and the struggle against oppressors which has awakened the true sympathy and which gives an immense authority to the Sandinist revolution and the revolutionary process. In this manner the Sandinist front had gained the trust, not only of some revolutionary governments but also of democratic governments which have placed their trust in our vanguard and which have been the main support for the aid given to the revolutionary process and the rebellion against the dictatorship.

Besides, I and other *compañeros* have seen the support and sympathy of the people of the United States toward our revolution. There has even been sympathy awakened by our revolution and our revolutionary vanguard in important business sectors in the United States. The \$75 million are not really related to the fact that Robelo may give the signal that they should be granted or not to the Nicaraguan people. It is an attitude, a commitment, in a certain way, a duty of the U.S. Government which had openly helped and supported the Somoza dictatorship.

In this respect, the U.S. Government should have given some expression of reprobation at the same time of friendship toward the Sandinist government and its people.

[Question by unidentified speaker] Robelo said yesterday that the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement (MDN) withdrew from the revolutionary patriotic front as a protest but that it would not join with any democratic conservative party or others, but that it will remain within the revolution. How does the national directorate consider this?

[Answer] In the democratic, popular and revolutionary context that the Sandinist revolution is promoting, we think that all those political sectors interested in promoting the national reconstruction program in one way or another will continue to exist and participate in this process. We have often said that we are not going to confuse the freedom achieved through this revolutionary process with the license to do anything in the name of a false concept of freedom as some mistaken or ill-willed sectors might appeal to. Therefore, we confirm that various political forces can exist here as long as they support and help the national reconstruction process wanted by all Nicaraguans and to do so with the same selfless spirit that the peasant sectors and the working sectors are demonstrating. The people and the revolution are not going to allow a false concept of freedom to willingly or unwillingly attack the national reconstruction process. Those forces can exist as long as their positions do not obstruct the process.

[Question by unidentified speaker] I would like to know what the national directorate thinks about engineer Robelo's sending his children to study abroad while the national literacy campaign is underway in Nicaragua?

[Answer] We think that this situation which seems incredible denotes exactly what we stated in our pronouncement; that is, engineer Robelo could not live up to the selflessness that is characterizing all Nicaraguans and especially the working class in the effort to attain progress here. Robelo's case may be a very unique case among local entrepreneurs because we know that the children of many entrepreneurs are right now in the mountains living in our country's harsh rural conditions contributing to the national reconstruction goal of teaching our brother the peasants and poor workers to read and write. The fact that Robelo did not allow his children to participate in this beautiful, patriotic undertaking in which more than 180,000 youths are involved but sent them to the United States during the campaign is indicative that he did not have the selfless spirit that the current national situation requires of us all.

[Question] I am (Note) Rodriguez of the Mexico City magazine PROceso. Robelo's absence from the government and Mrs Chamorro's voluntary resignation seem to be elements that might lead to believe that a qualitative turn has been taken over in the left by the current political leadership in Nicaragua. What can you say to this?

[Answer] There has been no real change. We are firmly promoting a democratic, mixed economy, pluralist project in which all national forces (including the [various] industrial sectors) can participate and be

represented. We are doing this with a profound awareness of our national reality and taking into consideration that we have just come out of a very hard war and that we have to rebuild our country. All the forces that are aligned with that will have all the guarantees and support of the revolution. In this connection we do not present words but deeds. Money for imports has been made available here so the industrial, agricultural and commercial sectors can use it to get to work. Bank financing, incentives to farmers and guarantees for all productive sectors have always been available. Of course, we have fought a war that wrecked the previous status quo and since then a new situation has been shaped in which not all factors have been managed by the new [word indistinct] order. There is a regime of broad participation here and we are promoting it. No changes in style or content have been made in the revolution. There have been two resignations: one for personal reasons and the other for political reasons and devotion to a personal project which found a very favorable occasion from which to draw apparent gain. The economy is still operating. Producers are preparing for the cotton campaign. Our country is experiencing a climate of work, tranquillity and orderliness. Our very vanguard has promoted the idea of the State Council to give political participation in a regime which, if we compare it with others, is really the most pluralist system that we know of. Twenty-nine associations, trade unions and political organizations are going to participate in the State Council. There were varying opinions in the government junta. In practice there is a cross-section of political leanings in the government of national reconstruction. There are deputy ministers or ministers who are Christian Socialists, independent liberals, socialists, Sandinists and members of the national democratic movement who are still on the job despite what engineer Robelo has said. This is a fact, not sheer words.

[Answer by Humberto Ortega] We must add here that more than a turn to the left, the Sandinists and the government are adopting mature measures to prevent the decentralization of the process of national reconstruction, which already has its own democratic dynamics, and its deviation toward the right. Therefore, engineer Robelo's political attitude sought to sway the process from the proper course and turn to the right. That is what happened. We are not taking a turn to the left now. We are trying to keep the evolution on its correct course and avoid positions that may direct it toward the right.

[Answer by another speaker] It would be good to explain something else in that question because it would seem that the two resignations occurred due to the same political reason which will leave the door open to the left. One of the reasons that we said Robelo's resignation is disloyal is that he has indirectly and very subtly tried to link the two resignations, knowing full well that there is no link between them. On the contrary, we must tell you that with her characteristic honesty and patriotism Compañera Violeta de Chamorro tendered her resignation and left it up to the government junta to decide when it would be appropriate to make it effective so that it would not cause any harm to the reconstruction process and be manipulated by any interested force. In other words, her resignation was not filed peremptorily. She tendered it, made it official in writing and left it up to the government junta to decide when it would be

made official so our people would not be bothered or confused. But engineer Robelo did not do that. He resigned on the spur of the moment without giving any advance notice and even trying to mix the two things. He filed it only 7 days after Dona Violeta's resignation was made official. We do not know if he would have filed his resignation if the government junta had still not made known Dona Violeta's resignation and if the junta had decided that Dona Violeta's resignation should be disclosed on 19 July, the first anniversary of the revolution. We are not so certain that engineer Robelo would have resigned now. He has done so trying to link the two events in some way and thus he is leaving the door open to the interpretation that certain forces have walked out and only the left remains and so this may take a different course. But Comandante Puriscal Ospina has already said that what we have done is to avoid taking a turn to the right.

Washington Link

PAZ/414/86 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0110 CDT 24 Apr 81

(Commentary by Eligio Alvarez Montalban: "Revolutionary Crusade")

[Excerpt] The odd term deviationism, to which the leader of a political organization has been referring so much in the last few days, has even permeated Washington's ruling circles. When referring to Robelo's resignation from the junta, these circles have unabashedly blamed it on a departure by the junta from its original democratic and pluralist goals. Anything not stemming--as in the past--from dependence on imperialism constitutes a departure from the guidelines set by the bosses at the Pentagon and the Central Intelligence Agency. These guidelines were always subserviently obeyed by the oligarchic politicians, who were nothing but scoundrels, in past and present Nicaragua.

The Sandinist people's army was forged and strengthened during the armed struggle against the genocidal Somocista regime. The people, the citizens in arms, were the basic and sustenance of that budding armed force, the people's armed wing. Since it stems from the citizens and civilians, its leaders should have--like all men in our fatherland--the right and duty not only of being participating in the representative bodies but the right to vote as well. Nowhere in the world are there apolitical armies. This story was invented by the Soviets and the historical [word indistinct] in Nicaragua, the same way the so-called class-conscious Iranian armies go throughout the world to defend the interests of the dominant classes and their superstructures.

The Higher Council of Private Enterprises (CSEPE) is back at it again with that odd term deviationism in an orchestrated campaign of pressures, threats and even blackmail. This term was not used at the time Somosa, the dictator, served the interests of the privileged groups. Instead, the fine concepts of harmony, (friend) and work were used, even if such harmony was nothing but a vile exploitation of the working classes with support from the henchmen of the genocidal national guard.

What is happening today is that nothing, not even all of the COSEP's money, can deflect the watchful eye of the great majorities, much less change the irreversible course of the Sandinist revolution.

#### MDN Disagreement

FA241511 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0330 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] Three members of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement (MDN) who are also members of the reconstruction boards of Leon and Chinandega have reiterated their full support for the process of national reconstruction on arrival this morning in Managua. In addition, they soundly rejected Alfonso Robelo's attitude, and said that although they are MDN members, Robelo did not consult them.

One of these compañeros is a founding member of the MDN. [Word indistinct] Santos, a hard-working man who owns a small shop in Chinandega and is a member of the Chinandega reconstruction board. The other compañeros are members of the Leon reconstruction board. Salvador Menendez, brother of national hero Rigoberto Lopez Perez (assassin of Anastasio Somoza García), [word indistinct] the torture and persecution of the Somocista regime since the execution of the tyrant. Compañero Ivan Linares, a progressive industrialist, [words indistinct] the revolutionary process and the function entrepreneurs should perform in the construction of the new Nicaragua. Like other MDN members, he and his compañeros disagree with the selfish and opportunistic attitudes of Alfonso Robelo who, without consulting the rank and file, has involved the party and its banner in a maneuver aimed at destabilizing our revolutionary process.

CSO: WIV

SERGIO RAMIREZ SCORES JUDICIAL SYSTEM

PA251800 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 19 Apr 80 pp 1, 7

(Text) The shortcomings in our judicial branch still exist mainly because of the deficiencies with which Somosismo endowed it in order to protect the illegal interests of a minority.

The current deficiencies in our judicial system are bolstered by the legalistic and obsolete concepts followed by many judges entrusted with the administration of justice.

This was said by Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, in an interview granted to BARRICADA.

Companero Sergio Ramirez referred to this important issue in the following manner: It is absurd to try to change the judicial branch overnight. What really worries us is that although many judges have been replaced since the revolutionary victory, the administration of justice in Nicaragua has not changed physically or morally. We are forced to watch courts functioning under poor material conditions now, but we are trying to improve this as fast as possible. On the other hand, it is not going to be that easy to improve the ethical side of the problem.

We see in court the same shysters fluttering around the judges, the same charlatans who before the Sandinist victory would use justice to make deals. This has been corroborated by the Sandinist police in complaints about thieves and murderers being released in some courts much faster than it takes to arrest them.

This occurs because the ordinary administration of justice inherited from the tyranny favored crime. It permits criminals and all sort of hoodlums to get out of jail through a series of judicial subterfuges and legal stratagems.

It is imperative today to raise the political level and professional training of judges and personnel in charge of the administration of justice.

They have to realize that today the administration of justice is a revolutionary responsibility instead of a mere formula divorced from the revolutionary process.

The judicial branch can no longer be conceived of as an entirely independent body from the revolutionary process, because the revolution was also carried out to transform the administration of justice, to give it a popular character and an ethical aspect which would replace the unfair system of administration of justice.

We must not think that the police are perfect, of course they have deficiencies, as does any new body. The police started from zero because when the Somozist guards left in a hurry, they did not leave even the old tubas from the band. They took everything with them.

We can say that the shortcomings of the judicial branch are traditional. They are deficiencies from the Somozist system.

BARRICADA also asked Companero Ramírez Mercado what the reasons were for the extension for another year of the emergency law by the government of the junta of national reconstruction.

In the first place, he explained, the emergency law is an instrument which has a series of dispositions which allow the state to take measures in case it is necessary.

With the emergency law we have abolished such measures as the suspension of free operation of radio stations, the occupation of real estates by the state and the right to use manpower for public benefit. These dispositions are no longer in effect.

The emergency law will gradually disappear once normalcy is restored throughout the country.

(SO: 2010)

SUPREME COURT PRESIDENT OBJECTS TO BORGE STATEMENTS

PAIB0411 Nicaragua Radio Mundial in Spanish 1900 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Statements by Supreme Court President Dr Roberto Arguello Ruffado concerning on statements by Comandante Tomas Borge--recorded]

[Text] Both he and I have known that complaints have always existed regarding misinterpretations of judiciary orders and the activities of the police. But many times, the opposite happens. The police, either through ignorance or because of a lack of records or files, release persons who have already been sentenced by judges and vice versa. Sometimes the police believe the judges release a criminal when in reality, under *corpus delicti*, the police do not have precedence over judges. Because of the laws of the revolution, judges release persons who have been in prison for crimes for which no evidence has been presented, or when no indication exists that evidence may be brought before the judges.

I protest on judges and I am responsible for them. I ask companero Tomas Borge to point to a single case in which arbitrary acts have been committed, where a judge has released a criminal, because that judge is going to be sanctioned. But I have faith that if my judges commit crimes, they will be sanctioned by the Supreme Court of Justice. My judges are elected.

(Question) Has there been any case in which appeals do not operate, or the police authorities do not accept the (ruling of judges)?

(Answer) The law on appeals itself establishes the means for preventing these irregularities. Here in the Supreme Court, we only have about four complaints, four concrete complaints of companeros who have ignored the orders of executor judges and we are taking up these cases. We have already received some complaints and they have been released as soon as the Supreme Court of Justice has ordered compliance with a mandate, that is, the police authorities have abided by the orders of the courts of appeals. Currently, we only have four cases that are being processed and we are seeing to it that the orders of the Supreme Court, the executor judges and the criminal courts will be implemented. What happens is that before, we had not seen the operations of the judiciary branch. Now,

since we see that the judiciary branch operates and that there are complaints against the police authorities and that these complaints are processed with successful results, we now find that they are raising much dust, because five newsmen have come here today to ask me the same thing. And what happens is this: The judiciary branch is operating. It is awakening in the revolution, and we have the support of the police authorities because they are heeding us in these cases of habeas corpus for common citizens.

[Question] There are many members of the army who have committed crimes and there are [word indistinct], that is, they are not passed to the judiciary authorities. Has any agreement been reached regarding [words indistinct].

[Answer] With the Sandinist revolution, not a single military code of law remained, not a single common or ordinary justice court remained, no local judge, no criminal judge, no judiciary official remained. Now, a new type of justice is being drawn up. Little by little, we have been structuring the courts of the nation. The army has not yet had sufficient time to draft an organic law. Right now, the army is being regulated by its discipline. It is operating by free will. Some problems have arisen, but you have the example of revolutionary justice by which the persons charged with the (lespanto) crime are being tried here in a common court. There are several cases of crimes by the military compañeros which have been passed to the judges of common courts, which are the only ones operating.

It is true that there are problems and will continue to be until military laws are issued. I have faith they are already going to be issued because there is a plan for military laws to organize the military code. It is not fair that common judges hear cases of military misdemeanors, for example, faults of [word indistinct]. What interest would a judge have in military faults of this type, for example if a compañero deserted from the army. We judges should not hear those cases. There have to be military laws and regulations issued by the legislative branch, by the government junta. There has to be a law so that things will not happen like before, when the U.S. occupation army left us the code of military justice. Are you know about this, you have heard it from the old military. They were being applied without being a law of the republic, without having been published in the official gazette, without being applied by a legislative branch. A military law must be issued by the junta of the government of national reconstruction. I think they are already concerned. We are concerned. The Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Interior, the Supreme Court and the judiciary branch are all interested in having this law soon.

## GOVERNMENT INSTALLS NATIONAL HIGHER EDUCATION COUNCIL.

PA221521 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] The government today installed the National higher Education Council. The country's professional and popular organizations will participate in the council. A new period in the country's education history is opened with the installation of the Higher Education Council. It will be in charge of the country's education policy.

The council is not made up only of the university rectors and students, but also of the social classes which are carrying out educational policy. For the first time in Nicaragua's history, the workers, peasants, the revolutionary youth, and the organized teachers will participate directly in planning the country's higher education. In this way, our Sandinist revolution is increasingly incorporating the worker and peasant class in the direction of our society. Decree No 325 of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction dated 4 March 1980 established the National Higher Education Council. It is made up of the following members: one member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, the rectors of all the higher education centers--the UNAN [National Autonomous University of Nicaragua], the UCA [Central American University], the UPOLI [not further identified], the INCAE [Central American Institute of Business Administration)--the education and planning ministries; one student representative of each higher education center and four representatives of the following popular organizations: the Farm Workers Association, the Sandinist Workers Central, the National Association of Nicaraguan Teachers and the 19 July Sandinist Youth.

The National Higher Education Council will grow and diversify in accordance with the needs of the training of human resources in our country. The decisions made by this council will respect university autonomy.

Companero J. -- (Pasos Marcias) was appointed secretary of the council. The Planning Mi v has authorized the council to handle everything related to the fu scholarship for higher education studies abroad.

The council's objectives include the consolidation of the country's higher education system with a single orientation in line with the goals [words indistinct] of the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front. It will also be in charge of [word indistinct] the educational policy, its planning, budget and the training of the human resources that the Sandinist Government needs to achieve progress at all levels, including in medicine, agriculture and other areas.

ANDEN, EDUCATION MINISTRY REACT TO DISSIDENT TEACHERS

PAZ 1726 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 12 Apr 80 p 4

[Text] The discipline problems among some teachers have been seriously considered by the National Association of Nicaraguan Teachers (ANDEN) which, jointly with the Ministry of Education, issued the following communiqué:

For the purpose of reporting and explaining some views in connection with the development of the first national literacy campaign, we point to the following:

1. It is once again reiterated that ANDEN is basically responsible for the placement of teachers, without taking into account the fact that the crusade's departmental offices are also participating in this task as they have been doing actions almost the entire nation.

2. Two selection criteria are maintained regarding the location of teachers in the literacy brigades. Teachers will under no circumstances avoid the literacy tasks assigned to them. All properly certified cases of sickness, pregnancy and advanced age will be taken into account at the time teachers are assigned to a location.

3. An integral part of participation in the national literacy helps the educational system for students. For teachers, it is compulsory, not only from a didactic point of view, but also as a patriotic and revolutionary duty. The Ministry of Education will utilize all the means available to get all teachers to join this great task. Therefore, all teachers who accuse anyone refusing to participate in the crusade, in the specific tasks and places assigned to them, are cautioned that they do so under their own responsibility and will assume whatever consequences are derived from their comprobable attitude.

4. Taking into account the enormous demand for bilingual teachers, especially in rural departments of which a greater number of illiterates are concentrated, the following immediate steps are being taken to step up the formation of bilingual didactic-linguistic assignments, especially those of Managua department. Consequently, it is recommended that teachers keep in contact with their sections and with ANDEN departmental coordination offices to learn about the tasks assigned to them.

5. All teachers will be allowed to visit their homes on a regulated basis. These permits will be issued by their immediate superiors and for specific periods of time. Under no circumstance will brigade teachers accompanying students leave their groups without authorization.

6. The "child hero and martyrs for the liberation of Nicaragua" rear guard program must compliment the tasks of the national literacy crusade and not compete with it. This must be taken into account at the time of selection of teachers who will work in the rear guard so as not to take teachers well-suited to literacy work away from the crusade.

7. The Ministry of Education, ANDEN and all the officials responsible for the crusade at national, departmental and municipal levels will coordinate all of their resources to supervise in a fraternal, efficient and objective way the work done by teachers for the purpose of guaranteeing the success of this great patriotic feat in which all Nicaraguans must unconditionally commit themselves. In addition, the officer of the comptroller general of the republic has suggested to the Ministry of Education that a register be kept to record the companero teachers' attendance in their literacy work.

8. We enthusiastically salute and recognize the efforts and sacrifices made by teachers and their pupils in the brigades, who carry out their tasks in the most difficult areas, facing some material limitations, but with great combative and revolutionary disposition, which no doubt will be a determining factor for reaching the fundamental goal of making our people literate and learning in a direct way about their lives and fundamental needs.

Managua, 11 April 1980.

CSO: 3010

NICARAGUA

LITERACY CAMPAIGN TOPIC: AGRARIAN REFORM

Managua BARRICADE in Spanish 23 Mar 80 p 3

[Excerpt] Continuing [our stories], we publ. pic 10 from the "Literacy Orientation Notebook."

Topic 10

Agrarian Reform: Recovery What the Land Produces for the People

Nicaragua fundamentally depends on farming and stockraising, the most important sector for the nation's economy. Seventy-five percent of what we export and the foreign currency that comes into Nicaragua comes from farming. Over half of the country's total population lives in the rural sector and over 70 percent of our population depends directly or indirectly on farming and stockraising. Over half of the Nicaraguan population lives off of the income the rural sector generates.

During the Somoza dictatorship, a small group of exploiters, resorting to all means, the government provided them with, appropriated the best land, displacing many rural masses to more inhospitable land, to unemployment or underemployment in the cities or turning them into seasonal wage earners during the harvest months.

During the Sandinista revolution, the fruit of the land was not for him who worked it. The Sandinista people's revolution regards agrarian reform, that is, giving the land back to the people, as the result of our people, as the chief task of its new economic policy. To achieve this goal the Nicaraguan Agrarian Reform Institute (INRA) was created; the objects of agrarian reform are the public domain and the farm sector.

At the present time, with the measures in effect, the Nicaraguan Government continues to be carrying out its declared and a relatively large program towards the public and peasant sectors, without protection in terms of the implementation of our revolution - the main object to agrarian reform,

INRA has set up three kinds of organizations that correspond to the real situation in Nicaragua and guarantee the most suitable formulas for achieving maximum production and maximum social justice in the distribution of farm products.

We can briefly explain what these organizational models for production which INRA has set in motion consist of:

#### 1. State Production Units (UPE) and State Complexes:

These constitute the most advanced production sector and the fundamental basis for agrarian reform. The UPF have been set up on land confiscated from Somoza supporters which is now the property of the people and administered by the government through INRA. The UPF produce products vital to the national economy, chiefly those that represent a major source of foreign exchange for our country: cotton, coffee, sugar cane, cattle, etc. The UPF worker is a wage earner. In terms of the objectives of agrarian reform, this new production organization is fundamentally working to eradicate the relations of exploitation that existed during the Somoza era, gradually succeeding in getting workers to participate in the management of the enterprise. Prior training and qualification of the workers is necessary to accomplish this.

The UPF represent the fundamental basis of agrarian reform because they guarantee production planning on the basis of the requirements and needs of the entire society and the utilization of surpluses generated for the benefit of the people (education, health, housing, etc.), thus improving the living and working conditions of the working class and eliminating the structural problems caused by the dynamics of capitalist accumulation during the Somoza era, such as the large number of unemployed produced by the seasonality of production.

The UPF will be grouped into what are called State Complexes, in accordance with the various farming and stockraising sectors: sugar cane, cotton, rice, coffee complexes, etc. There is an administrator responsible for each complex, advised by an Advisory Council which will be composed of the administrators of each of the UPF that make up the complex and a union representative from each of the different UPF that make up the complex.

#### 2. Associative Enterprises:

INRA will promote associative organizations called Sandinist Farm Communes (CAS) which will be developed on the basis of the grouping of individual parcel holders, service cooperatives or those state lands regarded as an agricultural frontier, which are not subject to subdivision. In the CAS, the workers' direct control over the production process will be guaranteed, although subordinated to the guidelines of national planning.

This type of associative organization will stimulate cooperation calculated to raise the standard of living of the rural families it is composed of, moreover permitting them to make appropriate use of the land which will enable them to increase the productivity of the enterprise and place the production plan within the framework of national production planning, with collective marketing eliminating the middlemen, etc.

The General Assembly is the supreme agency of the Associative Enterprise in terms of internal decision-making. Its members will be chosen at a meeting duly convoked and constituted by commune workers. Jointly with INRA, it will be responsible for approving operational plans, developing social programs, marketing, etc. Furthermore, INRA will have the authority to oversee the proper operation of the Associative Enterprise. Other administrative agencies will be: the Coordinating Council, the Supervision and Discipline Council, the Production Committees, the Administration and the Departments of Cultivation and Training, Health and Housing, which will guarantee the achievement of the objectives referred to above.

### 3. Service Cooperatives:

Our agrarian reform model also takes care of the small farmer who owns his own parcel through an INRA department called PROCAMPO (Rural Development Program).

During the Somoza era, small landowners and farmers were exploited through direct or indirect devices such as credit and marketing.

This plan consists of organizing small farmers into Service Cooperatives (marketing, investments, credit, etc.) to succeed in stimulating collective farming and the advantages deriving therefrom. This program corresponds to the objectives of promoting the participation of the small farmer in the tasks of the revolution and of obtaining for him the advantages and benefits that collective labor organizations bestow, efficiently utilizing the human, economic and technical resources that may be required. Among the advantages of association in cooperatives, we may note: improved utilization of natural resources and the means of production and the land, effective incorporation of land that is underutilized or not utilized into production, increased productivity and participation in the planned system of production, advantages aimed at improving the material and social living conditions of the small farmers, eliminating the middlemen in the marketing process, paying fair prices and granting the necessary credit at a low rate of interest.

Thus the agrarian reform program of our revolution will recover what the land produces for the people.

I. Carefully read the text. Then organize an outline as follows:

First Paragraph:

1. Write down the first sentence of the first paragraph: "Nicaragua fundamentally depends on farming and stockraising."

Below that write down three secondary sentences that corroborate what is expressed in the main sentence.

#### Second Paragraph:

2. Write down the first sentence of the second paragraph: "During the Somoza dictatorship, a small group of exploiters, resorting to any means the government provided them with, appropriated..."

Then list the things they appropriated.

#### Third Paragraph:

3. In this paragraph two ideas are opposed to one another with relation to the product of the land. Write them down briefly.

#### Fourth Paragraph:

4. Write down the main idea of this paragraph.

#### Fifth Paragraph:

5. Write down the main idea of this paragraph.

Below that write down the names of the kinds of organizations to which it alludes. You can find them by reading ahead.

#### II. Briefly explains:

1. What the UPN are.

How they were created.  
What their goals are.  
What they represent.  
How they are organized.

2. What the CAS are.

What their purpose is.  
What their supreme agency is.

3. What PROCAMPO is.

What it consists of.  
The advantages it offers.

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CSO: 3010

FSLN PROPAGANDA-EDUCATION ORGAN ON REVOLUTION

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 13 Mar 80 p 3

[Text] FSLN National Secretariat of Political Propaganda and Education

There are three main forces fighting against the Nicaraguan Revolution: imperialism, the opportunists of the left (formerly represented in the Workers Front and now in the Altamirano group) and the turncoat bourgeoisie and the vacillating petty bourgeoisie. American imperialism is undoubtedly the ringleader of all the counterrevolutionary action in Nicaragua, and therefore it is our chief enemy and the most dangerous to humanity. Our internal enemies are weak, but we must not underestimate them for that reason. To fight these forces it is necessary to know their purposes, their strategy and their political tactics.

**The Policy of Imperialism and Its Allies**

The strategic objective of American imperialism is unequivocally to destabilize the economy in order to destroy the Sandinist Popular Revolution and restore a government which serves its own interests. All its alliances and its actions against our revolution have been based on this criterion. Overseas it will seek to interest in its plans those countries and reactionary governments which have always been on its side and will try to pressure countries and governments which, during the fight to bring down the dictatorship, supported the FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front] and the Nicaraguan people, even though their position is not as firm now as it once was. It will obviously also seek allies within the country--stable, opportune and indirect. In addition, it will find a way to mount its action on the basis of the objective weaknesses of our process and basically will try to divide the driving forces of the revolution--division among the vanguard, with the workers movement, among the workers and peasants, the petty bourgeoisie, etc.

Financial pressures, the obstacles which are imposed on our export products in the international market, the CIA's action in Nicaragua, made known to the entire world when the latter presented its report to the U.S. Senate; the international campaign it is waging to belittle our revolution in the

eyes of our friends overseas, encouragement to Sovietist groups overseas, the repressive attitude adopted in El Salvador, pressure on the Central American countries, the counterrevolutionary acts of the turncoat bourgeoisie, expressed today in the decapitalization of business firms; sabotage in the factories, some of it frankly criminal; the attitude of union organizations led by elements educated in the ideas of the American workers' unions; the howls about "freedom of the press" in Nicaragua and about freedom of union organization, the protests against alleged violations of human rights in Nicaragua, are yet another pale example of the direct action of imperialism.

#### The Altamirano Group

The opportunists of the Altamirano faction mistakenly think that our revolution and our government are bourgeois, that the workers still are not in power, that the FSLN is a petty bourgeois organization with bourgeois ideas and that it therefore does not represent the interests of the workers.

From this interpretation of our situation, the opportunist Altamirano faction concludes, like the Yankee imperialists, that this government must be overthrown. It is in this idea, which in addition is erroneous, that one must seek the causes of the present behavior of the opportunists led by Altamirano. The sneaky acts of pressure, the indiscriminate plans to take over land with those who hope to weaken the government and increase their own political following; the strikes demanding 100 percent wage increases, taking opportunist advantage of the hunger and political weakness of the masses to obstruct the development of the Economic Recovery Plan; the false unitary attitude within the workers movement, are nothing more than concrete manifestations of the implementation of its destabilizing and opportunist policy, traitorous to the working class. This concept of the process, independently of its objectives, coincides dangerously and suspiciously at the present moment with the Yankee imperialist policy of destabilization first and destruction later. Its concrete destabilizing and counterrevolutionary action converts it objectively into an indirect ally (in most cases) of Yankee imperialism in Nicaragua.

#### A Line of Action for Sandinism

So Yankee imperialism thus far has as its allies inside the country the turncoat bourgeoisie, who are sabotaging the factories and decapitalizing their business firms, the vacillating petty bourgeoisie, chiefly unimportant professionals who are pressing for exorbitant salaries, creating conflicts among the workers and technicians, making counterrevolutionary propaganda and causing more technicians to leave the country; and finally the opportunists who are dividing the workers movement with their actions (in the name of unity and of the interests of the workers), obstructing the Economic Recovery Plan and trying to undermine the confidence of the masses in their vanguard, the FSLN. Just like the Yankees, except that they do it in the name of the workers.

This situation demonstrates to the FSLN and the Sandinist mass organizations the need to put an effective and permanent end to the actions of the

imperialists, the turncoat bourgeoisie and the vacillating petty bourgeoisie and the leftist opportunists. In a word, to defend the revolution. In the first place, we must denounce, at home as well as abroad, the counter-revolutionary actions of the Yankee imperialists. That is, we must wage a whole campaign to unmask, to stop the imperialist maneuvers in the international democratic arena, a campaign of internal struggle so that the working masses not only recognize counterrevolutionary actions when they see them, but also mobilize to fight counterrevolution. Second, the Sandinist people must fight to carry out the measures and decrees issued by the JGRN [National Reconstruction Government Junta] and to encourage the Sandinist mass organizations to comply with the decrees. This means fighting de-capitalization, keeping watch on the turncoat business firms, fighting against the opportunists, launching a campaign of clarification among the working rank and file of all the unions; explaining to them the popular democratic and anti-imperialist character of the state, the kind of relations which must prevail between the workers and the state administration, the importance of increasing production and reactivating the economy; explaining to them the problem which a process of galloping inflation would cause the workers if wages were increased unduly, but at the same time demanding strict compliance with workers' salary and social laws; explaining to them in addition the importance of the social salary (transportation and food subsidy, improvements in health services etc.), and seeing that these services are delivered to the workers in an effective manner. To fight the imperialist maneuvers conclusively, it is necessary also to maintain strong vigilance at all levels, in the factories, the state administration and among the pseudoleaders who have sold out to the Yankees.

It is no accident that imperialism directs its actions toward belittling our leaders, the PSLN and Sandinism. That is how they are trying to divide the allied forces of the revolution, the better to strike it down and create chaos. We, on the contrary, must fight to stop all those divisive activities among the workers.

Among the fundamental tasks in the struggle against counterrevolution is the organization of popular militias. Imperialism and countries with reactionary governments believe it is normal to organize a professional, regular army. For them the formation of militias is a dangerous thing, because this means an armed people defending its revolution. And clearly, it is very difficult for anyone to deceive an armed people. It means that the leadership of the revolution has an intimate relationship with its people and defends their interests. For imperialism, this means that its interests are in danger, that its economic and political allies and their interests are in danger. That is why the decision to organize popular militias in the work centers is so important.

The victory in this struggle against imperialist actions and those of its internal allies (the turncoat bourgeoisie and the vacillating petty bourgeoisie) and of the opportunists (the Altamirano group) depends on the unity and degree of organization of the vanguard and the mass organizations, on the unity of the working class and on the consolidation of the worker-peasant alliance.

8735  
CSO: 3010

NICARAGUA

ROLE OF FAMILY IN REVOLUTION STRESSED BY WEEKLY

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 9 Mar 80 p 3

[Reprint from the editorial section of the PODER SANDINISTA weekly, No 20]

[Text] Actually the family has functioned as a place of apprenticeship to learn power and domination. Not only did it permit the reproduction of men, but it also permitted the reproduction of classes and of ideologies. In this sense, it can be said that the family has functioned as a miniature state in which the authority is concentrated in the father.

This question is raised again today by the present needs of the new Nicaraguan society which is being constructed. The tasks of reconstruction are broad and complex. Therefore they require the effort of all--men, women and children--for production tasks as well as for those of organization or artistic creation. Communications mechanisms are needed which facilitate the mass corporation of all, which duplicate the new proposals, which give way to expression, imagination and creativity.

Women must have time to participate in the meetings of the Women's Association, to take part in volunteer work; youth must make an absolute decision to join the literacy campaign. Paternal authority must not have the moral force to prevent children from participating in a labor so great and necessary for the country as the Literacy Crusade. The family's participation in reconstruction starts with the reconstruction of the family.

In fact, if the way of thinking has not yet changed, many of the attitudes have changed. We are seeing a real change in relations between parents and children, a reassertion of paternal authority. In reality, these last 2 years, it has been the children who have been educating the parents.

It is very important for us to point out the broad participation of our youth in the Sandinist popular revolution. Through the various youth organizations of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (Frente Revolucionario Estudiantil), JRN [Revolutionary Nicaraguan Youth], JRS [Revolutionary Sandinist Youth]), our Nicaraguan youth participated actively in the preparation of the revolutionary victory.

Also significant is the presence of women in the entire process, beginning with the formation of AMPRONAC [National Association of Women Concerned with the Nation's Problems] in 1977. It was the women who made possible the organization of the CDC [Civic Defense Committees] (now CDS [Sandinist Defense Committees]), the establishment of first-aid stations and clinics in the barrios and of general stores, which were to prove so necessary at the time of the insurrectional strike.

And if we consider that the Nicaraguan revolution was carried out in the barrios and not in the factories, we can affirm unequivocally that it was the youth and the women who played a basic role in taking over the power. This contrasts singularly today with their traditional roles in society. Our society is becoming accustomed to functioning and to organizing its daily life around traditional values, such as:

--Social recognition, or status. This is acquired with professional promotion, with the potential for consumer expenditures, etc., and it confers on a man, on the father of a family, great authority within the family nucleus, since his position in the productive apparatus brings this status to his entire family within our social formation.

--Control of the centers of power by men.

--Depreciation of that work left traditionally to the women within the social division of labor which operates within the family.

Now, why is PODER SANDINISTA approaching this subject, since its articles generally revolve around subjects related to production?

We believe it is necessary to point out, occasionally, problems related to the social and ideological changes which are taking place as a result of the change in the productive apparatus, as in the case of the reproduction of the labor force, the workers, the most essential element in the economy and in the production. In this sense we believe it is necessary to bring the discussion of the family to the political level, since it is a basic institution for the maintenance or transformation of our social training and of production relations.

8735  
CSO: 3010

NICARAGUA

TORRES SCORES WORKERS NOT HONORING MARTYRS

PA181446 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Excerpt] The Somozist destruction, looting and genocide were recalled in an event held today to pay homage to the heroes of Veracruz. The Companeros employees and officials of the finance ministry held a humble but touching event this afternoon to commemorate the death of the heroes of Veracruz. The event was attended by delegations from other ministries such as the labor and health ministries, the courts, the National Autonomous University and others.

A finance ministry employee and Dennis Melendez, secretary of Organization of the Sandinist Workers Central spoke at the event emphasizing that we are all obliged to give everything we can in order to move our revolution forward. We are aware that many people are trying to hurt our revolution, Menendez said. He noted that ministry employees have problems with certain department heads, such as those who refuse to give their permission for Companeros to go to the rural areas to help in the literacy crusade.

This is something the National Union of Employees should look into. It should detect these negative individuals and expel them from our ministries once and for all. Melendez referred to the deplorable shape our economy was left in. He said that this has caused our high unemployment rate prompting some to say that we are worse off than ever. Melendez said this is true but that it was inherited from Somozism. He concluded by adding that if we go along the northern road we can see the number of factories that were looted and burned.

The Somozists robbed almost all banks. Evidence of this is the large number of prisoners who were captured with the money they were trying to take with them. Melendez referred to all the cities that were destroyed by bombs of the genocidal National Guard which tore up work centers, houses, hospitals and everything else.

It is for this reason, he said, that the country is worse off than ever and not because the revolution is not distributing the country's wealth. This should be explained to workers, Melendez concluded.

For his part, Commander Hugo Torres harshly criticized the lack of revolutionary awareness of many finance ministry employees and officials who, in a completely condemnable action, diminished the importance of the event and went home. Let us listen to Commander Torres criticizing the attitude of those workers:

[Begin recording] It is condemnable that the number of persons here are not more than half the employees of the ministry in spite of the fact that they were invited to this event through the press and the radio and the various organs in all the ministries. It is necessary to recall and point out this because if we cannot sacrifice a few minutes in the afternoon claiming that we have to go to Masaya or Granada and if we cannot have the minimum respect for our martyrs by remembering them in simple but beautiful events such as this one, we will hardly be able to carry out tasks that the revolution [words indistinct] [passage omitted].

CSO: 3010

NICARAGUA

LITERACY CAMPAIGN PROGRESS IN BOCAY

PA121550 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 12 Apr 80 PA

[Excerpts] In Bocay, the literacy crusade is moving forward despite statements to the contrary by irresponsible elements. We have here the statements of Assistant University Rector Julian Corrales.

Things for Literary Crusade members in Bocay are not the way the counterrevolutionaries describe them in their efforts to frighten parents by disseminating rumors started by youths who have deserted and who are spreading them to protect their own moral responsibilities. As we all know, it is not easy to live in the mountains and people who lack the necessary moral quality to face such situations cannot do it. This is why upon returning they distort things and make up stories in order not to be rejected by society.

The above statements were made by Companero Julian Corrales, assistant administrative rector of the National Autonomous University of Nicaragua, who visited Bocay during the Holy Week. Let us listen now to his experiences and to the way in which he found the Red and Black Brigade youths in Bocay.

[Begin Corrales Recording] It is important to tell parents whose children are staying in that area that their children are doing well, that they are working admirably on behalf of this revolution and that although their children are, naturally, experiencing certain difficulties--the houses where they are staying may not have all the comforts found in Managua--the affection of the peasants, the friendship shown them and the support and care they are being provided should guarantee them that they are not running any type of risk.  
[passage omitted]

The kids are all right, they are showing a high spirit of sacrifice and they are fully responding to the needs of the revolution. [passage omitted]

CSO: 3010

ADVENTISTS SCORED AS COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY

PA172101 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] The counterrevolutionary campaign that an adventist sect is waging against the National Literacy Crusade was denounced today.

The presence of a so-called Adventist Mission comprised of Americans, which is trying to hinder the Literacy Crusade members' activities, was denounced today in several departments. Several mass organizations have asked the authorities to expel these missionaries, who are charged with showing alienation films at the same time the brigade members are conducting classes in the country's rural areas.

Several other religious sects trying to imbue citizens with the idea of rejecting both the national symbols and the need to organize themselves in order to defend the revolution have also been detected by the state's security organizations. They are but one of the many ways in which the counterrevolution is erecting obstacles to the Nicaraguan people's path of liberation.

These and other maneuvers aimed at boycotting the Literacy Crusade are being defeated thanks to the Nicaraguan people's cooperation, including the peasant sectors, which are daily joining the Crusade in the various villages in order to receive the benefits of an education that will enable them to have greater participation in the revolutionary process, a Literacy Crusade spokesman commented.

CSO: 3010

## SERIOUS SMUGGLING PROBLEMS VIEWED

PA260311 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 18 Apr 80 pp 1, 10

[Text] The smuggling carried on by traders traveling abroad disguised as "tourists" is increasing.

Our customs intelligence service calls it "anti-style" because of the manner in which it is done.

The average amount smuggled in this manner is estimated at \$50 per person, therefore representing a tariff evasion of some \$50,000 if we estimate that some 1,000 persons travel monthly to bring goods illegally into the country. These goods are generally clothing, which the smugglers try to pass as "old" or which they simply wear first, or put on, to claim that it is "used." They also use persons known as "passers."

### Alteration of Customs Declaration

Much more serious than the smuggling of gold or clothing is that done on a large scale by businesses which alter their import declarations.

When an importer needs to make purchases abroad, it is logical that the Central Bank supplies him with the necessary dollars. However, it has been determined that certain businesses considerably change the required sums and these extra dollars are stashed away in foreign banks, depriving us of foreign currencies needed today to purchase goods we do not produce locally, such as medicines, petroleum and others.

The alteration of an import declaration usually involves amounts from \$3,000 to \$10,000. Since the triumph of our revolution the new customs administration has discovered 12 cases of altered declarations.

For example, the Dulcinea Company made, some time ago, a change in its import declaration of up to \$330,000 (3.33 million cordobas).

The customs police is going to confront the smuggling problems with increased vigilance along the roads and establish inspection posts 20 km from the border custom posts. Luggage will be inspected at these posts to see if it carries the respective customs seal for each piece of luggage brought into the country.

If some piece of luggage does not carry this seal, it means that it was smuggled into the country and the inspection post officers will take the proper measures.

OFFICIAL EXPLAINS NEW MORTGAGE LAWS

PA291437 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Yesterday at noon the government disclosed a law on regulating mortgage payments to the national financial system and to the Housing and Human Settlements Ministry. The reason for the law is to help Nicaraguan workers' salaries go farther. To find out the scope of the law, Extra [name of newscast] interviewed Companero Omar (Stibel), financing director at the Housing Ministry. He said the law basically writes off the delayed payments of the owners who borrowed from the ministry and the savings and loan institutions so they can make regular payments from now on.

Asked about the benefits that the law will bring to the people, Companero (Stibel) said that they will not have to make those backpayments, the interest rate will drop and the payment terms will be extended to 20 years to suit the owners' payment capability. The Housing Ministry issued this law to try to bring its monthly collections to 6 million cordobas. Right now it is collecting about 5 million.

Here is what Companero (Stibel) said as he disclosed how much the owners owe the Housing Ministry: [begin recording] About 140 million cordobas. The government is writing off practically 100 million cordobas which will not be collected from those who borrowed from the Housing Ministry.

[Question] How much does the ministry plan to collect through the regulation law?

[Answer] It plans to bring collections up from 5 million to 6 million cordobas per month.

[Question] How much is it collecting now?

[Answer] It is collecting a monthly average of 5 million.

[Question] What can you say about the Somozists' debt to the ministry?

[Answer] Much of it was covered when the properties that they had mortgaged with the savings and loan institutions and the old Housing

Ministry were confiscated. They had a large debt because they were privileged individuals who never paid their debts to the state agencies.

[Question] Does the Housing Ministry know how much that debt totaled?

[Answer] We do not have an exact figure, but a large part of the 140 million cordobas we mentioned consisted of the Somozists' debt.  
[end recording]

CSO: 3010

NICARAGUA

BRIEFS

WORKERS APPROPRIATE ESTATES--Juizalpa, Chontales--The Santa Cruz and San Marcos estates owned by landowner Luis Morales, brother-in-law of Alceo Tablada, the former secretary of the Somoza party, were appropriated by the peasants who work on them. The appropriation took place because the workers and activists of the Farm Workers Association (ATC) discovered that the owner has been draining capital from the property. They have proof of this. After the triumph of the revolution, the owner was obliged to pay the workers fair wages and social benefits. Since September Morales has been gradually dismissing workers and selling the cattle. To date he has sold 4,000 head. At this time of year, Morales usually has some 300 new calves at the Santa Cruz estate. This summer he has only 26. The estate's machinery and its trucks have been sold. Another charge made against him is that of tax evasion, since he recently sold a farm for 1 million cordobas, while the bill of sale lists the property as being sold for 100,000 cordobas. He is also suspected of having taken \$100,000 out of the country. In denouncing the case, the prosecutor attached Luis Morales' bank account at bank branches in the town. To prevent a decline in production at the appropriated properties, the workers are working normally. They are asking that the estates be confiscated and administered by the Nicaraguan Agrarian Reform Institute [Text] [PA251232 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 19 Apr 80 p 11]

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION--The deputy director of the People's Industrial Corporation has announced that 206 enterprises and industries confiscated from Somoza and his associates, after they abandoned them in wrecked condition and without capital, have now reached a 70-percent reactivation level. He said these industries are producing 25-percent of the country's gross industrial production. [PA120040 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Apr 80 PA]

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VENEZUELA

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE ACCORD WITH FRANCE DISCUSSED

CARACAS EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 23 Mar 80 p 1-16

[Article by C. R. Chaves]

[Text] The recently signed cooperation agreement, in the words of Calderon Berti, "opens a new era in Franco-Venezuelan relations and promises to be highly beneficial to both countries."

Venezuela and France have embarked on an active phase in the strengthening of their mutual relations, marked by the interest of both countries in oil and technology, and further animated by their joint intent to broaden the scope of their mutual trade possibilities. There is perfect agreement in this regard between Venezuelan Minister of Petroleum Humberto Calderon Berti and French Minister of Industry Andre Giraud.

The two ministers held a joint press conference, in which Calderon Berti, who opened the fireworks, said that the Venezuelan government is entirely satisfied with the technical cooperation agreement concluded between the state petroleum and petrochemical research institutions of both countries, and that moreover he (Calderon) had had detailed talks with Giraud on other aspects of Franco-Venezuelan cooperation, which will receive strong impetus with the visit the Venezuelan head of state will make to Paris around mid-April in response to an invitation from his colleague President Valery Giscard d'Estaing. Calderon Berti reaffirmed the policy of cooperation being pursued by Venezuela, in the sense that such cooperation must remain independent and diversified. "We have signed technical assistance agreements with the United States, France, Germany and Italy, because we are encouraging the diversification of technological sources, and also because we are carrying out a policy of signing agreements without prior conditions or attached strings: simply, of cooperation."

Minister Giraud, for his part, expressed the importance the signing of this technical cooperation agreement with Venezuela has for his country, and stated that the policy on which Venezuela bases its views of cooperation "is precisely the same as the one France follows in this order of things." He confirmed what Calderon Berti had said in the sense that "we talked of

other things besides oil," then confessed that he "had come to this country to get a better understanding of the difficulties Venezuela faces and the potential it has for meeting the challenge of its development."

He then explained that, besides oil, he had talked with Calderon Berti and other Venezuelan ministers on petrochemicals, steel, aluminum, metallurgy, and other industries, and that his talks with the ministers concerned with Venezuela's economy had been most gratifying, as had also been their invitation, which he had accepted, to attend the meeting of the Economic Cabinet held yesterday.

Pressed by the newsmen, Minister Giraud admitted France's interest in increasing its purchases of Venezuelan crude--which currently total around 15,000 barrels a day--indicating that "eventually, we hope to raise those purchases to the level of 100,000 barrels a day, essentially of heavy crude." He also indicated that, as of now, his country is experimenting with heavy crudes, and said that there is no doubt France will have to modify the current refining patterns of its oil refineries to adjust to the heavy crudes, since this is the type that will dominate the oil market of the future.

Lastly, in response to questions, Minister Giraud said his country will be consuming around 200 million tons of oil equivalence by 1985, of which 100 million tons (700 million barrels) will be oil. He also stated that in addition to increasing the contributions of coal, hydroelectricity and electricity generated by nuclear energy--which together represent the remaining 50 percent of France's consumption--France has had good results with its current fuel-economy program, which has been in effect for several years now.

Calderon Berti took the floor again to respond to a question and said that "Venezuela for the time being has no near-term plans to exploit nuclear energy for the production of electricity." He indicated that "although we are currently exploring with the aim of identifying sources of radioactive ores, our first priority continues to be hydrocarbons, and in its exploration and precise localization we are deploying a vast technical and financial effort."

By way of conclusion, Minister Calderon Berti said that "Venezuela's marketing policy is clearly defined in its decision to sell oil to our clients as a package, in the sense that we will sell no buyer a barrel of light or medium crude if that buyer does not also buy from us an additional barrel of heavy crude..."

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VENEZUELA

TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER PROCESS SEEN LACKING CONTROLS

Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 23 Mar 80 p 1-24

[Article by Bernardo Fischer]

[Text] The SIEX [Foreign Investment Superintendency] exercises practically no control whatever on technology transfers by foreign firms residing in the country, because it lacks adequate means for doing so.

A confidential report drawn up by engineer Henry Sarmiento for the Technology Directorate of the Ministry of Development criticizes the deplorable neglect that exists in a sector of such evident importance as that of technology transfers.

This section, which is charged with control over the entire field of foreign technologies being brought into the country, is staffed by only two economists, two engineers and three assistants. It has no regular channels of communication and is not even equipped to receive or provide any kind of information of a technological nature.

The purpose of the SIEX is clear. It is the national body responsible for evaluating all requests for authorization to enter into technological contracts and all transactions involving trademarks, patents, licences and rights subscribed to by the state and by the private sector.

It must render decisions in these matters and maintain a register of authorized contracts, in accordance with Decree 2442, which implements Decision 24 of the Cartagena Agreement Commission.

In this regard, it is the SIEX's responsibility to provide support to the users of technologies by seeing to it that, collectively, the economic terms of contracts are fair and equitable, and the conditions of transfer the most favorable, providing for adding to national technical knowledge, acquisition of technologies that are appropriate and truly necessary to the country, and the creation of mechanisms for their assimilation and dissemination on a national level.

In 1979, the SIEX registered 127 contract authorization requests, amounting to 64 percent of the total submitted in 1978. Of the authorization requests submitted to this body, 84.3 percent are related to manufacturing activities, led by the category of chemical, pharmaceutical, plastic and rubber products (25.2 percent), and sustaining the degree of technological dependency on the United States, which accounts for 44 percent of all authorization requests submitted.

The report indicates that during the period 1975-1979, the SIEX saved having to pay 445.5 million bolivars outside the country in the form of compensation for technologies, thus saving the nation an average of 89 million bolivars annually, a figure that directly reflects the weakness of the SIEX's supportive structure. It points out that with adequate policy and technical support, the SIEX could, in the near term, save the country some 200 million bolivars annually.

According to the report, payments on record for technological transfers are minuscule in view of the existence of a number of alternatives for avoiding technological transfer contracts. These include hidden payments for unincorporate technologies, raw-material and specific intermediate-product imports with incorporate technologies, and machinery-with specialist imports.

"To this must be added the technological contracts that do not go through the SIEX, such as those in the oil and hydrocarbons, mining and petrochemicals, tourism, medical and public health, banking and insurance, and armed forces sectors."

#### Private Sector Not Applying for Technology Transfer Contracts

The study carried out by engineer Sarmiento found that the private sector is not applying for technological transfers through contracting procedures, in that the yearly average is only 143 contract authorization requests processes (which represents the monthly average in countries with a certain level of development such as Spain, Brazil and Mexico).

Technology can be imported in several ways:

- a) Imports of end-use goods and services involving only the marketing of the results of technical know-how applications in other countries.
- b) Imports of raw materials and capital goods without going through the technical transfer contracting process. This type of import should be processed through the Customs Directorate of the Finance Ministry, the ICE [Foreign Trade Institute], and the Ministry of Development, which should authorize and register each such import. It should be noted that drawings and instruction manuals and other documents going through our customs without duty are in fact highly valuable assets and an unreported form of technology when not covered by transfer contracts.

a) Another cause of the small number of contract authorization requests being submitted to SIEX is the failure of government bodies and state-owned enterprises to comply with the legal provisions governing technology imports.

The study points out that one of the major obstacles preventing the Technology Directorate from fulfilling its functions is the lack of suitable staffing, in numbers and qualifications, able to take technological packages apart and to distinguish clearly between the so-called modular technologies and the peripherals (enclosures, cabinets, external components that are not important to the specific function of the machine or apparatus).

Furthermore, technological alternatives are not being studied, and far less evaluated, to determine whether there might be other approaches or possibilities of negotiating better conditions under the one whose selection is being proposed.

"There is also cause for concern in the fact that requests for authorizations and registrations of proposed technology import contracts are not being evaluated from the standpoints of: effects on the technological development and the creation of demand for scientific and technological activities throughout the subregion; utilization of local engineering services; effects of the technology being considered on employment; its contribution to the development plans of interest to the country and the subregion; and its effect on the balance of payments and the generation of new revenues."

The report goes on to say: "There are no explicit technology policy provisions for controlling imports of technologies that are incorporate with machines and equipment; the terms of reference of Decision 24 of the Andean Pact relate only to unincorporate technologies and technologies incorporate in persons. This is a matter of serious concern, in that an overwhelming proportion of the technologies that enter the country do so through capital goods imports. This method in fact accounts for approximately 90 percent of all imported technologies, so that one is compelled to conclude that a policy exists with its associated mechanisms for the control of only the 10 percent of the total technology influx that is accounted for through payments for patent rights, trademarks, know-how and technical assistance."

The SIEX evaluates proposed technology contracts solely from the standpoints of:

- a) Refining the contract from the legal viewpoint and seeking to eliminate any restrictive clauses in accordance with Decision 24 and Decrees 746 and 2442;
- b) Reduction or elimination of payments from the viewpoint of a national savings;

c) Improving the contractual terms and conditions pertaining to the transfer of knowledge.

Another serious aspect is the small staff. Two economists, two engineers, and three assistants make up the total of the personnel that is expected to cope with this situation.

"Practically speaking, the SIEX neither disseminates nor receives information, owing to the above mentioned reasons and to the nonexistence, in actual fact, of a network of adequately processed and systematized technological information: a sine qua non requisite for the realization of the complex activities assigned to SIEX's Technology Directorate.

"The indispensable information needed to evaluate different contracts is being sought through personal channels by the analyst involved. If the information indeed exists, it is certain to be dispersed and not processed, and its obtention will depend on the good will and personal characteristics of the technician at the source institution.

"Autonomous bodies and state enterprises are not complying with the provisions of the law that require them to submit their proposed technology contracts to the SIEX for approval and registration. Consequently, on the one hand, the SIEX is kept in the dark on the negotiation proceedings and, on the other hand, the negotiating experience that the SIEX has in fact acquired, is not brought to bear on optimization of contract terms and conditions. This is aside from the fact that failure to comply with SIEX procedures and controls can create conditions leading to acts of fraud or culpable negligence."

Lastly, the report emphasizes that from its creation to the beginning of 1979, the SIEX was run on the basis of personal criteria that eventually isolated it from the scientific and technological system, to the extent, in fact, that relations between the Technology Directorate and the mentioned system, specifically, that is, with the institutions involved in technological matters, are still being channeled between the head of the SIEX and the institution concerned, instead of between SIEX and the institution. This made it possible for the isolation of the SIEX to reach a climax about mid-1979, when the then director resigned. This is the situation in which the SIEX now finds itself.

In the last 4 years, according to the report submitted by the Ministry of Development, technological dependence upon the United States has increased. [See tabulation next page].

**Technological Contracts - 1976-1979**  
**Cumulative Analysis of Dependency**

	Number of Contracts	Percent of Total
Americas	335	50.8
United States	285	43.2
Mexico	14	2.1
Argentina	11	1.7
Canada	6	0.9
Brazil	4	0.6
Others (7)	14	2.1
Europe	298	45.2
France	68	10.3
Italy	55	8.3
Germany	50	7.6
Spain	36	5.5
Switzerland	32	4.8
England	25	3.8
Sweden	9	1.4
Others (6)	14	2.1
Asia	27	4.1
Japan	21	3.2
Israel	5	0.8
Hong Kong	1	0.2
	660	100.0

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VENEZUELA

JOURNALIST VIENS 'PINOCHEZ ERA' AS ENDED IN CHILE

Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 28 Mar 80 p 1-12

[Commentary by Luis Esteban Rey]

[Text] Whatever the Chilean military government may argue, affirm or allege regarding the unusual decision by Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos to cancel President Pinochet's visit despite the fact that the latter had already begun his trip, there is no hiding the fact that the Philippine "rebuff" has damaged the Chilean chief's "prestige" and personal position and that it could precipitate the end of the "Pinochet era."

To accuse the Soviet Union and at the same time the United States of having caused the failure of the tour Augusto Pinochet had begun is absurd. Let us not forget that on the island of Fiji, a British Commonwealth nation and the first stop of a trip that was almost unborn, Pinochet was hissed and booed by thousands of persons who had gathered in the vicinity of the airport. Simply stated, Gen Augusto Pinochet is persona non grata in the eyes of many countries and peoples of the international community. As chief of the armed movement that toppled the government of Salvador Allende, caused his death and unleashed one of the bloodiest repressions ever experienced by a nation of such longstanding democratic and traditional traditions, Pinochet bears full responsibility for a tragedy that moved the entire world.

Franco and Pinochet

What is happening to Pinochet today resembles what happened to Franco in Spain. The time came when the Spanish business bourgeoisie, which had grown and prospered at the Generalissimo's side had become a thorn in theirs and a hindrance. They were--and are--a dynamic bourgeoisie that was trying to penetrate and link up with the European markets; but the community of Old World nations, by its nature as such, was rejecting Franco and his dictatorship. No one in Spain dared tell Franco that he must go. The only hope of the bourgeoisie and its supporters--including the royal family--was that the Church's [reference here is to the Roman Catholic Church] favorite son would some day decide to die. Which is what occurred--although a little late, in the opinion of many.

The dirty trick played on Pinochet by the Philippine president, the refusal of some Southeast Asian countries to receive the Chilean chief, what occurred in Fiji, all reveal that the general is not exactly the best exponent and messenger of Chile's foreign policy. The opening to the eastern Pacific, which was a priority goal of Chilean diplomacy, died at birth. And, it might be said, its death is all the more serious for having been a violent one.

And, in the manner of the deceived husband who to wash away the affront his wife and a friend had perpetrated upon him sold the couch on which the spirited couple had conducted their activities, General Pinochet fired his foreign minister, Hernan Cubillos, architect of the opening to the Pacific, announcing at the same time that the Chilean Foreign Ministry was entering "a period of structural revision," whereas the structural revision should in fact be carried at higher levels, commencing with the very presence of Pinochet as head of state.

#### In Search of Alternatives

Even before communism and the Americans conspired--according to Pinochet's version and that of his spokesmen--to prevent our General from setting foot on Southeast Asian territory, there had been some adverse demonstrations in Chile itself, indeed bearing the rank of general as well in the person of the chief of the Air Force, Brig Gen Fernando Matthei. Like his predecessor, General Leigh, who was compelled to resign (and with him more than a dozen Air Force generals) when he suggested the need to set a deadline within which the *de facto* government must end and institutional normalcy be resumed, Matthei, in the weekly ERCILLA, urged that "the Constitution and the transition period be defined." The Air Force chief added that whereas not long ago the nonexistence of such a deadline was looked upon with favor, it is no longer true today. "It is desirable, it is necessary, nay absolutely necessary," he insisted, "to talk now of deadlines." The emphasis that is being placed on General Matthei's words is grounds for adducing that this reasoning is beginning to take hold in the Air Force as well as in other sectors of the Armed Forces.

The daily EL MERCURIO, traditional voice of the Chilean right and loyal supporter of the military government, was already subscribing to that thesis, affirming the need of an alternative, and expressing concern that the current apathy of public opinion might be one of appearances only and that a political vacuum could have serious consequences. The daily went so far as to warn that the last thing to be wanted would be that the alternative--which must be sought--should acquire the revolutionary character of a Nicaragua or an Iran.

And already, doubtless interpreting more directly the sentiments and interests of the upper bourgeoisie that normally finds expression in its columns, EL MERCURIO is pointing out that everything points to the fact that

a military regime, no matter how prolonged may be its effectiveness, cannot be considered permanent and definitive. "Economic and social development, by their very nature," the daily concludes, "generate a growing demand for at least some increased participation at the grassroots." In other words, legitimization of the regime must be advanced to the point of making it more acceptable domestically and abroad.

But can this evolution get under way with Pinochet installed at the summit of the military government? We do not believe so, and certainly the authors and co-authors of the military coup, and its beneficiaries, do not believe it. They are currently saying they do, and are trying to identify Chile with Pinochet, making it seem that the affront was directed more at Chile than at the General. But deep within themselves, they cannot avoid recognizing that if Chilean foreign policy has suffered a serious reverse, it is because the angelic messenger of that policy turned out to be undesirable. The fact is that clear signs now point to the visible exhaustion of the "Pinochet era." The Fiji incidents, the forced suspension of the Manila visit, the reticence being shown by Thailand and Japan, all have the effect of fortifying an already strong current of public opinion that has undoubtedly been given expression through the statements of General Matthei and the EL MERCURIO editorials.

#### Future Leaders

Matthei has even advocated preparing future civilian leaders to succeed the military government, since the latter cannot simply abandon power and expose the country to chaos and anarchy. But it has been precisely the obstinacy and narrow-mindedness imposed by Pinochet that has until now prevented the development of civilian leaders. The General is thus the real obstacle in the way of preparing the needed institutional and civil alternative. It appears therefore that the time for some important decisions in Chile is now at hand.

And in projecting a civilian leadership into the circumstances of a future that cannot be far off, imagination will have to be combined with political realism to ensure that, within the terms of reference of freedom and democracy, errors of the past can be overcome. It is not enough to recognize one's errors and beat one's breast penitently when those errors have been determinant factors in the bloody Chilean drama. The wisest course, when one has been one of the principal agents of that past, is a timely withdrawal, opening the way to those who have, in the flesh, suffered their country's tragedy and whose view of the future is certain to be distinct from that of outsiders who may now think they can mend the tears in the nation's fabric.

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